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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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1794.

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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MANUFACTURER OF
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Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mansion House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply them on a large scale of manufacturing to order, at reasonable rates, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and on the lowest terms. The patronage of the public is solicited. All work either made or sold at the establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 12, 1889.

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RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, Torpid Liver, Impure Blood, Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
Dyspeptics. A perfect Aperient. It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is agreeable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures permanently and by natural means. Do not take violent purgatives which prostrate your children, but allow your children to take them, always with their elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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IN CHARGE OF
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Board and Tuition
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When you want posters printed call at this office.

SUBURBAN JOYS.

Homeward to the pleasant evening,
In the gloaming of the May day,
Trudged the noble Hiawatha,
To his cottage in the suburbs;
Where he daily missed his breakfast,
And the first train that he ran for,
Now his heart was glad within him,
For his hero upon his shoulders,
In his arms and in his pockets
Things to make and stock the garden;
Spade and fork to break the clods up;
Rakes to scuffle them somewhat finer;
Various kinds of potent vegetables—
Mainly good to break the heart with,
Deadly things to tickle the bark with;
How to tickle Mother Earth with,
Till she laughs in weedy harvests;
Pruning-hooks, and saws and mowers;
Shovels, forcing things that no man,
Save this feeder, could have sat for.
Seeds in bags with pictures on them;
Portioned feast of nine gigundo;
Strawberries that looked like apples,
Warranted to bear the first year
Three hives queens to every dozen;
Apple seed that would be bearing
Rosy Apples when the frost came;
Peach pits that would be all ready
For the table about harvest;
Pumpkin seed done up so nicely
Marked "Cross Puritan,"
With a foot note that described it
As an ornamental trailer,
Just the thing to droop in clusters,
Festooned between two or the front porch.
All these things and many others
Hiawatha carried homeward,
Laughing as in dreams he saw them
Fill his home with fruit and blossom,
Blossoming like the lilacs of Bloomville;
Nice for table and for parlor;
Went and played him for a sucker.
Such a chump is Hiawatha,
When he comes into the country;
Greener is he than the grass blades,
Greener than the dried up parsnip plantain
That he cultivates for pansies;
Greener than the rambling rag weed
That he thinks will turn to asters;
Greener far is Hiawatha
Than the green things in his garden;
But so cured as the lightning
When it scathes the mountain forest;
Duller than the town of midnight
When a freeze upon the sentinel;
Crimson as the starry fire bird
When is a conga across the prairi
Such is Hiawatha's language,
When in casual conversation,
He discusses open lots and
—Robert J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle

AN UNLUCKY ENGINE.

The Murderous Career and Ultimate Fate of No. 147

When No. 147 was run into the yard at Denver, for the first time, there was not an engineer who saw her that did not covet the job of driving her. The men left their work, and crowded around to look at her.

"By me soul she's a beauty," said Pat Donaghe. "An' it's meself would like to run her, the darlint."

"I wonder who'll get her," said Jack Merrifield. "I suppose I've no chance."

"I heard 'em saying 'twas Jem Donegan had the promise of her," said Jemmy James.

"He's in luck, then," said another. "I'd like to be him."

"Faith, I wouldn't thin."

The speaker was an oldish man, who had not spoken before, and all the others looked at him in surprise.

"What's the trouble now, Mike?" asked James.

"I don't likn the looks of her. She's like a handsome woman with no heart."

This was greeted with yells of laughter and shouts of derision.

"You're the biggest crooker in the yard," said Pat. "Who but you would be talking of a locomotive's heart?"

"Dade, an' she has one thin, an' a bad, cruel, wicked heart it is. It's mischief she'll be doin', and Jem Donegan will rue the day he lays his hands upon her," and Mike turned his back on the new locomotive, and went to his work again.

The others lingered a few moments longer, admiring No. 147, and envying the fortunate engineer who was to run her. She was undeniably a beautiful piece of machinery, and as she stood on the track before them, she seemed to pant and quiver with life. It was easy to believe her a sentient being, and it is not strange that the men who pass their lives among engines fall into the habit of endowing them with traits and qualities like themselves.

But Mike's condemnation had had its weight. Their admiration flagged, and they soon went back to their places with dampened ardor, and more reconciled to the fate which had placed her in other hands than theirs.

They remembered his warning when, a few days later, she ran over and instantly killed an old man who was walking on the track before her. Jem Donegan was furious.

"It's not 147's fault at all," he said, "git out wid ye, Mike, an' yer 'I told ye so.' How could 147 help running over Burns, an' him right on the track before her, an' me a whistlin' danger an' down brakes as loud as iver I could? Sure I reversed, but he was right in the way, an' there wasn't time to stop an' he niver so much as tried to git off the track. I believe he did it on purpose to give the locomotive a bad name, bad luck to him."

In less than a month, however, she ran over a drunken man, lying in a stupor on a bridge across the Platt. Horses, mules, sheep and cattle went down before her like grass before the scythe, and she finished up by running into a ranche wagon on a country crossing, killing two of the occupants outright, seriously injuring two more, making a wreck of her train, and crippling Jem Donegan for life. She was badly smashed herself this time, and had to be sent to the shop for repairs.

"What did I tell ye?" said Mike, as he saw her towed off. When she came back again, as handsome as ever, it was not easy to find a man who was willing to have any thing to do with her.

"Being all made over may have taken the mischief out of her," suggested the "boss."

"The mischief niver comes out of the likes of her," returned old Mike, grimly, and the men accepted his verdict unquestioningly. Among the firemen was a new hand, Charlie Ruggles, who had but recently come on the road. He was a young fellow, bright looking and good tempered, but, as yet, none of the boys had made much headway in getting acquainted with him, though all felt kindly to him, and were disposed to be friends. It was rumored that he was the sole support of a widowed mother, who was a consumptive sent to Colorado for health. When it was made known to the men that he was to be engineer on No. 147 a cry of dismay went up from one and all.

"Oh, mo b'y," said old Mike, "what are ye thinkin' of?"

"Thinking of the big wages," said Charlie, "and the comforts I can buy for the little mother."

"Oh, wirra, wirra, let her alone. Have nothing to do with her. She's a murtherin' villain, that's what she is." Mike meant 147, not Charlie's mother.

"Why, Mike, you can't really think the engine is to be blamed because people got on the track before her?" said Charlie.

"It's her luck thin, it's all the same. She'll bring throuble to any one who has naght to do wid her. Let her alone, mo b'y."

"Now, Mike," said Charlie, "I take it we're all in the hands of the Lord, wherever we are. I am as much in His care on No. 147 as I am standing here talking to you. I don't believe He gives a locomotive power to hurt His creatures, and I do believe it is my duty to take this chance, and do the best I can."

This was a new view of the matter, and the men were silenced, if not convinced. No one opposed Charlie Ruggles' decision, and in a day or two he entered upon his new duties.

He was sent into the mountain regions to help take trains over the highest passes in the State. Until one has crossed the Rocky Mountains by rail it is impossible to form an idea of the awfulness of these passes. The train creeps slowly up the mountain, with labored breath, giving one a sensation of painful exertion. The road winds about to find the easiest grades, now zigzagging back and forth, now crossing itself by means of trestle work, or tunneling under, but always going upward, slowly but surely.

As the train climbs higher, far below in some abyss may be seen the track already passed, while high above tower rows of snow sheds yet to be gone through. In the higher altitude the solitude and stillness become oppressive. One seems lost in a sea of mountain peaks, while above all tower mightier summits, eternally snow clad, where foot of man has never yet trod.

In the heat of midsummer below, it is always winter in these passes. Huge icicles hang upon the roofs of these snow sheds, and deep snow lies on the ground. It was at the entrance to such a pass that Charlie and No. 147 were stationed. When the through express came, daily, it was divided into two sections, and each section was given two engines to pull it up the steep grade. But at the top it was coupled together again, one locomotive being quite enough to take it over the down grade, and the remaining three were sent back again to help bring the next train up.

Well up in the pass stood a little cabin, where a few of the section hands had their home. There were two little children, a boy and a girl in this family, to whom Charlie became much attached. They were pretty little creatures, but it seemed a lonely life for them, isolated entirely from playmates, from school and all the pleasant things which children love. A water-tank stood near the cabin, where the locomotives stopped to take in water, and in summer the children ran through the cars while they waited selling bunches of the beautiful Colorado wild flowers which blossom in spite of discouragement under the shadows of the everlasting snow banks.

This was their only diversion and Charlie learned to watch for them as the prettiest incident of the trip. He always had a pleasant word and smile for them, and often something more. An apple or an orange, a pretty card, which, small as it was, went far to brighten the childrens' day.

No. 147 behaved herself perfectly. As week after week and month after month slipped by, and she did not even kill a sheep, the train men began to breathe freer, and even Charlie was conscious of a sense of relief. It was generally believed that the overhauling in the repair shops had changed her disposition. Only old Mike was skeptical.

"There's no good in her," he said. "She's only biding her time, an' she'll do worse than she ever dhramed of before wan of these days."

But the other men laughed and called him a bird of ill omen. One warm, sunny day, in early July, the train had climbed to the summit of the pass, and Charlie was ready to retrace his course. The air was sultry; oppressively warm. Even at the summit the snow was melting rapidly, and down by the cabin the heat was felt sensibly. Charlie often said that his return trips reminded him of sliding down hill. He kept the fires low, and the engine slipped along of its own weight, gathering momentum as it went, until it almost flew. To-day he stood watching the track before him, as No. 147 sped over the rails, admiring, half unconsciously, the wonderful panorama spread out before him, and thinking, quite consciously, of a little blue-eyed girl he had left at the East, wondering how soon he might have a home for her in the West. Then he thought of No. 147, with how much distrust he had undertaken her, and how pleasantly she had disappointed him. He felt in perfect sympathy with her now—sure that she would respond to his touch, confident that he could always guide her. "We understand each other, don't we, my beauty," he said, half aloud.

The locomotive whizzed along. Looking up above him, he could see the other engines, apparently not far away, but he knew that miles of tortuous, twisting track lay between them. And below was the most unfathomable abyss. One derailment from the track, and he would go crashing down into its depths, to certain destruction. He was nearing the cabin now. Two more sharp turns and it would come into view, and he would slacken his speed for a moment that he might have a word with his little girl.

"She is a sweet child," he said half aloud to himself, "she makes me think of Bessie." And now he turned the first curve. The turn was a sharp one, the grade very steep and as he came in sight of the track beyond he saw the little girl of whom he had just been thinking, lying, apparently asleep on the track, scarcely a stone's throw before him.

To reverse his engine, to put on the full power of the brakes, to whistle the danger signal loudly, all this was but the work of an instant, but he knew only too well that it was useless, that before the engine could possibly be stopped he would be upon the child.

The noise awakened her. She raised her head, and turned a frightened, bewildered face toward him. He was so near he could see the whites of her eyes. He thought he heard her speak. He closed his eyes. He could not see his engine pass over and mangle that little form, and even in that moment of agony he was conscious of a hundred different things. Of wondering how he could ever meet the mother's eye, when he had killed her child. Of how old Mike would exult, and say: "I told ye so," and then there came a crash and a thud, and he knew no more.

When he came to himself he was lying on his own bed, in the boarding house, at the entrance to the pass. His mother sat beside him, and Tommy Burns, one of the firemen, was at the window. He felt strangely, he tried to move his right arm, but it was useless. Then he lifted his left arm to his head, and found it covered with bandages. His mother hastily intercepted his motions. "There, there, dear," she said, "it's all right. I am here, take this," and she put a spoonful of something to his lips. Weakly obedient, he obeyed, but gradually memory asserted itself, and he could not keep quiet.

"What was it?" he asked. "I killed a child, didn't I?"

"No, dear," said his mother. "Tommy knows just how it happened; he will tell you, if you feel strong enough to hear it."

He made a gesture of assent, and Tommy came from the window to the bedside with that sheepish air which strong, well men often wear, and began:

"The little kid is all right," he said, "though No. 147 meant to kill her fast enough. You see, just before you got to her, there was a broken rail. Don't know how it happened. Curus about it. Track walker was over there not an hour before, an' says it was all right. Well, it was there, any how, and No. 147 wan't lookin' out for it, an' it was too much for her. She pitched off'n the bank, and she rolled over an' over, more'n a thousand feet, clean to the bottom of the canyon. An' there she'll be to the day of judgment, for she's tore all to pieces, an' servo her right, too.

"You was pretty well bunged up. Arm broken and head cut up—an' so they fixed up a bed for you, an' brought you right along on the train. An' we lollygruffed for your mother to come an' take care of you, an' she got hero that night. You've been purty sick. Had a fever an' was out'en your head, an' raving about the little kid you thought you'd killed, an' the doctor said as soon as you come to we must tell you she wan't hurt, to ease your mind."

It was all true. In some miraculous way Charlie had been freed from the locomotive, and caught in a tree. There the section men found him, a few minutes later, when they hurried to the spot, drawn by the danger signal.

He had had a serious illness, but his injuries were not dangerous, nor was It long before he was able to resume work again.

Old Mike was jubilant at the verification of his prophecy. "I told ye there was no good in her," he said; "she meant to kill the little one and break Charlie's heart, but she missed her reckoning for once. An' it's safe she is now, rusting at the bottom of the canyon, and the best place for her, the saints be praised."—Julia A. Sabine, in Woman's Magazine.

The National Cemeteries.

There are 82 National cemeteries. A complete list, with the interments at each one, would require more space than the importance of the question warrants. The principal cemeteries and the number buried in each are as follows: Andersonville, Ga., 13,714; Antietam, Md., 4,671; Arlington, Va., 16,264; Beaufort, S. C., 9,241; Corinth, Miss., 5,716; Chattanooga, Tenn., 12,962; Chalmette, La., 12,511; Fredericksburg, Va., 15,257; Gettysburg, Pa., 3,575; Hampton, Va., 5,424; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 11,490; Little Rock, Ark., 5,602; Marietta, Ga., 10,151; Memphis, Tenn., 13,977; Mound City, Ill., 5,226; Nashville, Tenn., 16,526; Newberne, N. C., 3,254; Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., 3,590; Poplar Grove, Va., 6,199; Port Hudson, La., 3,819; Richmond, Va., 6,542; Salisbury, N. C., 12,126; Soldiers' home, D. C., 5,602; Stone River, Tenn., 6,145; Vicksburg, Miss., 16,600, and Winchester, Va., 4,459. About 75,000 soldiers are buried in all the rest of the cemeteries. There are monuments, usually consisting of a granite pedestal surmounted by a siege gun standing on end in all or nearly all of the National cemeteries. The Government has also furnished headstones for every grave.—Toledo Blade.

—Sunday morning—Miss Travis—"Ah, Johnny! I have caught you with a fish-pole over your shoulder! I shall go right and tell your father. Where is he?" Johnny Dumpsey—"Down at the foot of the garden diggin' the bait."—Burlington Free Press.

STRIVING IS WINNING.

Count it a triumph if your venture fails;
Only a coward may bewail defeat.
Pick up the broken flag-staff at your feet;
Fling to the winds again its tattered sails;
Never a brave man fails.

Stay not to feebly reckon up your loss:
In the great battle nothing counts but gains,
Talk not of wounds, and prattle not of pains;
Sing of the Crown the while you bear the Cross:
Cowards but count their loss.

Ever to strive is the soul's strongest joy,
What though you miss—fall bleeding in the strife—
Still in your hands you carry the God's life,
Pledge of the conquest that naught can destroy;
Striving is joy—is joy!

Failure may be the measure of success,
Lo, the great captain leading in the fight
South the victory beyond your sight,
What are your gains or losses, more or less?
Failure may be success!

—Leslie's Newspaper.

SURPRISED A GRIZZLY.

A Reckless Montana Hunter's Dangerous Mistake.

He Attacked the Bear and It Required the Utmost Exertions of the Whole Family, Including the Dog, to Save Him.

Not more than twenty-five miles from Gallatin City, M. T., near the Missouri river, and in one of the most sequestered localities to be found in the whole country, I accidentally ran across an "old-timer" named Clark, who went there some time away back in the sixties, and there he has stayed and raised a family of a half-dozen or more sons and daughters, who are so large that they really seem to belong to some giant tribe, for not a single one of them weighs less than two hundred pounds, and they look every inch as healthy as their weight indicates. This pioneer and his family have been so long shut off from civilization that they have acquired a sort of mountaineer dialect peculiar to themselves, and when they first gaze upon you you almost imagine that their fierceness of looks somewhat resembles in aspect that very much dreaded monster of the Western wilds—the grizzly.

On a closer acquaintance, however, you soon discovered that the fierceness of looks soon gave way to the warmest kindness, for their very heartstrings freely go out to make the stranger who may chance to be their guest comfortable and happy, and with the wearing away of the backwardness and modesty they seem to be among the cleverest people on the globe.

Around their home is yet to be found plenty of game, and hunting is a favorite pastime with the Clarks, as one readily observes the walls of their rustic dwelling covered with the skins of the bear, mountain lion, deer and many other animals.

In fact, these Nimrods obtain quite a revenue from the sale of furs, and in general don't mind attacking any kind of a "varmint" that comes in their way. This, of course, has caused them to have many ferocious and hand-to-hand encounters. As likewise they have had many of the narrowest escapes from death by the rage of animals on record.

One would naturally suppose that these hunters, having destroyed so many wild animals, could scarcely be expected to feel any way timid at the presence of beasts, but on questioning the old pioneer I found him exceedingly afraid of grizzlies. "Them are pesky critters; fite and fite to beat all natur," exclaimed he. "I wud a' soon be chucked 'mong a hull passel of wolves and expect to wallop my way as to tackle a mad grizzly 'thout thinkin' o' gettin' chawed up. After tha ar shot to pieces thar is more fite in one to the squar inch than in all the wolves on airth plied together." I did not so much wonder at his expressions afterward, for at the very time we were conversing there lay his second son in a bedroom near by, badly mangled in an encounter with one of the grizzlies only two days previous.

It was one of the most exciting adventures with a bear we ever heard of, and happened in this wise: The son had taken his fire-arms and was scouting along on the side of the table-land adjoining the premises, when suddenly he heard his dog give tongue in a very peculiar manner only a few rods in front of him. Thinking that it might be nothing more than some small animal he endeavored to coax the dog away, believing that the barking of the latter would frighten away game of more importance. The dog, however, stuck to the bushes, and the son was induced to attempt an exploration. Looking from the outside the bushes were of such dense growth as to entirely conceal every thing within, so Clark noticing a sort of pathway leading into the interior, with his gun in hand, stooped down and began to crawl toward the center of the thicket. Scarcely had he entered the bushes before an ugly snort, followed by a terrific growl, and then a huge grizzly came tearing toward Clark, mad with rage, because he had been disturbed in his winter retreat. Clark had just time to hurriedly crawfish out of the thicket and half raise his gun to his shoulder before the bear sprung from the thicket and stood erect in front of the hunter, so close to the latter that, although he fired, it was without taking aim, and the bullet only slightly wounded the animal in the jaw. The next moment a blow from the grizzly's huge paw knocked Clark, gun and all, over a steep bank at least fifteen feet distant, among some shrubs and gravel. With open jaws, the grizzly sprang after him, as if intending to finish up his foe, should the latter still exhibit any signs of life. As Clark lay almost unconscious, the huge beast grabbed him by the side, and, after giving him a good shaking, threw him down and stood over his body growling savagely. At this spectacle Clark's dog became enraged, and rushed to the rescue of his master, snapping at the bear furiously.

The bear's anger increased, and he sprang after the dog, which led him a chase up the bank, when the bear discovered fresh enemies. The Clark house was not far distant, and the remaining members of the family had heard the fight from the beginning, and hurried to the son's rescue. Old Mr. Clark had just returned from taking a ride, and with his gun held aloft he came flying on horseback, bareheaded and with his long hair streaming in the wind, determined to revenge the death of his son, whom he felt sure must be killed. The rest of the family snatched up whatever weapons they could find and came running on foot, the women having clubs or butcher-knives. The bear, seeing at a glance that he was largely outnumbered, began to shuffle off at a good pace toward the high mountains, though not at a gait that indicated that he was much alarmed for his safety. Mr. Clark now urged his pony at the top of its speed, and passing by the grizzly turned and gave the latter a shot at, perhaps, three rods distant. This aroused the grizzly to its utmost fury. And it rushed toward the old hunter like a very demon, and had not Clark's pony quickly jumped aside he must have swept both horse and rider to instant destruction. The old pioneer was perfectly thunderstruck at the horrid appearance of the grizzly, as he came flying through the air with outstretched paws and open mouth, the very picture of terror itself, and he "clared that bar" jumped over the ground not less than twenty feet in the single jump. It dazed the old hunter so that for a long time he could not quit talking about the "bar's" big jump. Disappointed at not catching its enemies the grizzly whirled and made a second charge, but man and horse luckily got out of his reach.

Two more of Clark's sons had by this time come up and fired at the grizzly from behind some bushes. He was badly wounded, but full of wrath, and the two young men had an exciting time "hustling" among the bushes to keep themselves out of his reach, for, almost blind with rage, he dashed over every obstacle in his way in the most reckless manner. Finally he discovered one of the sons at a short distance and made a desperate rush toward him. There was a steep bluff near at hand, at the foot of which lay huge piles of bowlders. After dropping his gun the young man ran with the speed of a deer, expecting to reach a clump of bushes that stood at the edge of the brink. The grizzly gained on him every moment, but the young man sprang over some vines and was behind the bushes in a twinkling. But the grizzly was in such haste to catch his foe that he either could not check his speed or else tripped, and the next moment was seen tumbling through the air like an immense ball straight for the rocks at the bottom of the precipice, a hundred feet below. As he struck with a heavy thud a howling roar rent the atmosphere, for the very life was almost crushed out of him, and he was thus at the mercy of the Clark family, who immediately dispatched him. The son, who was so badly injured in the beginning of the fight, was found with several ribs broken and was severely crushed and bliten. "But, stranger," said old Mr. Clark, pointing to the huge skin that nearly covered one side of a good-sized room, "that thar bar come moughty ni bein' a flyin' grizzly, and he wuz the grittiest varmint that ever tramped roun' these ere mountings."
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HE GOT THE EARS.

The Story of a Too Faithful Servant of an Irish 'Squire's Lady.

A queer episode in Connaught life was the case of Denis Bodkin vs. Patrick French. The plaintiff and defendant were neighbors. The latter was of the "ould shtock," full of airs and possessed of an intolerable temper. He and his wife had conceived a deep dislike for Mr. Bodkin, who entertained an equal aversion to the Frenches. Bodkin happened one day to give particular offense to the 'Squire and lady. That evening they entertained a large company at dinner, when Mrs. French launched out in abuse of her enemy, concluding her wish "that somebody would cut off the fellow's ears, and that might quiet him."

The subject was changed after awhile, and all went on well till supper, at which time, when every body was happy, the old butler, one Ned Regan, who, according to custom, had drunk enough, came in. Joy was in his eye, and, whispering something to his mistress which she did not comprehend, he put a large snuff-box into her hand. Fancying it was some whim of her old servant, she opened the box and shook out its contents, when lo! a pair of bloody ears dropped out on the table. The horror of the company was awakened, upon which old Ned exclaimed: "Sure, my lady, you wished that Denis Bodkin's ears were cut off, so I told old Geoghegan, the gamekeeper, and he took a few handy boys with him and brought back his ears, and here they are, and I hope you are pleased, my lady."

The gamekeeper and the "boys" left the county. French and his wife were held in heavy bail at the Galway Assizes, but the guests proved that no such order was given; that it was a mistake on the part of the servant. They were acquitted. The "boys" and their leader never reappeared in the county until after the death of Bodkin, who lost his ears many years before his death.—*Liverpool Courier.*

—"Did any one in this car drop any money?" called the conductor, as he opened the door. There was a painful silence for half a minute, and then a man held up his hand. "How much was it?" I asked the conductor. "I dropped forty-five dollars at faro last night, but I can't expect to get it all back. Give me thirty-five dollars and let the rest go to experience."—Detroit Free Press.

EGGS OF INSECTS.

Some Are Round, Some Like a Pyramid and Others Like a Flask.

Insects' eggs are not all of an oval form, like those of birds, but some are like a pear, some like an orange, some like a pyramid, and some like a flask.

The egg of the gnat, for instance, may be compared, in shape, to that of a powder-flask, and the mother gnat lays about three hundred at a time. Now, each egg, by itself, would sink to the bottom of the water; yet the gnat puts the whole three hundred together in the form of a little boat, and in such a way that they will all swim on the surface of the water; and a very curious way she has of managing this.

Like other insects, the gnat has six legs. Four of these (the four forelegs) she fastens to a floating leaf, or to the side of a bucket, if she is on the water contained in a bucket. Her body is thus held level with the water, except the last ring of her abdomen, which is a little raised. This being done, she begins to make use of her other two legs (or hind legs), and crosses them in the shape of the letter X. The open part of this X, next to her tail, serves as a kind of scaffolding, to support the eggs she lays, until the boat is formed. Each egg, when laid, is covered with a kind of glue; and the gnat holds the first laid egg in the angle of the X until the second egg is laid by its side, and glued to it; she then glues another egg to its other side. All these stick together thus:

making a kind of triangle, or figure of three, and this is the beginning of the boat. Thus she goes on, piling egg upon egg, always keeping the boat in proper shape by her useful hind legs. As the boat grows in size she pushes it from her by degrees, still adding to the unfinished end next to her body. When the boat is half built her hind legs are stretched out thus:

The X, or cross form, is no longer wanted, and she holds up the boat as cleverly as if it were done with two outstretched arms.

The boat is at length completed, and an excellent boat it is, quite water-tight. For, though it is very small and delicate, yet no tossing of the waves will sink it; and nothing can fill it with water, or turn it upside down. In fact, the glue with which it is covered prevents it from ever being wet. Even if the boat be pushed down to the bottom of the water, up it comes again quite dry; so that it is better than the best life-boat that has ever yet been invented."

The eggs of insects are not, like those of birds, always smooth, but are sometimes ribbed, and sometimes tiled, or otherwise sculptured or carved on the outside.

The shell of an insect's egg is rarely or never brittle like that of a bird, but composed of a tough membrane, which in some instances can be stretched out, as appears from the eggs of ants and some other insects, growing considerably larger in the process of hatching.

The mother insects usually dying before their eggs are hatched do not sit upon them like birds except in the singular instance of the earwig, which appears to attend more to shifting the eggs about to places where they may receive moisture than to hatching them by covering them. Ants shift their eggs according to the changes of the day and night, and also of the weather, placing them near the surface of their nests when it is warm and dry, and deep down when it is cold or wet.

In consequence of being exposed to the same temperature, all the eggs of any particular species, in any given district, are hatched exactly at the same time, or at most within a few days; and when such eggs are numerous an immense number of caterpillars make their appearance all at once on plants and bushes, and give rise to the notion that they are brought by winds or generated by what is called blighting weather, though this is as absurd as it would be to say the wind could bring a flock of cattle, or that the blight could generate a flight of sparrows or rooks without eggs to hatch them from.

By looking carefully on the bark of rose or currant bushes, or on the back ribs of gooseberry leaves, the eggs may be found sometimes in patches, sometimes in rows, whence the caterpillars are hatched that creep into the buds, or stream over the leaves and devour them—N. Y. Ledger.

Killed a Scorpion Snake.

Mr. L. J. Reese, of Carroll County, Ga., is exhibiting a snake which he killed and which he says is the outgrowth of a red-headed scorpion. Mr. Reese says he has seen these scorpion snakes before they had shed their forelegs—seen them when they were snake and lizard combined. The species of lizards which make these snakes are usually found about rotten logs or stumps, having red heads and green and reddish stripes lengthwise their bodies, and usually larger and more clumsy than other lizards. When they have turned into snakes they are very hard and sleek, and are of a reddish brown color on the back, with black and white specks and a black stripe along the center. The sides have white stripes along them. About two inches of the tail is brown and very hard and sharp, and the belly is perfectly white. These snakes taper gradually from the head backward. They do not grow very large. The one spoken of above was two feet and four inches long, and from the size of a man's thumb at the head to a pin at the tail.—Atlanta Constitution.

—Cut the thin skin from the outside of the leg of mutton, or the mutton chop, before cooking them, and you will not have the woolly taste that so many complain of.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 28, 1889.

ACCORDING to the New York *Tribune*, "gross land frauds are alleged to have been committed in Oklahoma by prominent officials."

THE Prohibition State Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday and selected August 28 as a day for holding a State Convention. The place has not been decided upon.

THE States of New Hampshire, Oregon, West Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Michigan, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, have each in turn voted down Prohibition.

MRS. LUCY WEBB HAYES, wife of ex-President Hayes, died at her home in Fremont Ohio, on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Hayes was born at Chilliclothe, Ohio, August 28, 1831 and was married to Mr. Hayes December 30, 1852.

MICHAEL RIZELLO, or "Red Nosed Mike," was hanged at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, for the murder of Paymaster Brainard McClure and his guard Hugh Flanigan, committed on the morning of the 16th of October last.

AN impression has gone out over the State that an act was passed at a recent session of the Legislature increasing salaries of election officers, and many inquries concerning it have been received at the State Department. The act never became a law.

THE tremendous sweep of the flood in the eastern part of Pennsylvania may in a measure be understood by the facts that the Lost Log Committee of Williamsport, reports that 125,000,000 feet of timber has been recovered, including that carried into the Chesapeake Bay.

ON Thursday of last week, the voters of the State of Rhode Island, voted on the repeal of the Prohibition amendment to their Constitution and in a total vote of 38, 302, the Prohibitionists polled only 9,850. The Prohibition clause to the Constitution of Rhode Island is therefore wiped out.

EUROPE produces about as much tobacco as the United States—500,000,000 pounds anually—and could easily produce all she needs, but the American tobacco is desired for two reasons: It is cheap and desirable for fortifying the European product. So the United States furnishes 242,000,000 pounds of the annual deficiency of 324,000,000 pounds.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention met at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday and on the second ballot nominated Governor Foraker for reelection for the third term. Whether the people of the Buckeye State will swallow the third term idea with Fire-alarm-Foraker, as the standard bearer is a question that the people of that State will decide in November.

THE first execution of a woman in Philadelphia, was that of Mary Jane Whiteling, which took place in the corridor of the county prison on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The crimes for which Mrs. Whiteling was hanged were for the deliberate poisoning of her husband and two children with arsenic about a year ago, for the purpose of securing a small amount of insurance which she carried on each of their lives. She walked firmly to the scaffold and seemed indifferent to her impending fate.

MR. JAMES MCMANES, one of the Republican leaders in Philadelphia, in speaking of the defeat of Prohibition in Pennsylvania says: "I can only reiterate what I have heretofore said that such a defeat for the prohibitory amendment in the face of such a large majority as the Republican party has in the State can't be otherwise than detrimental to the party. The result is no surprise to me, as the leaders and the workers of both sides were all against the amendment. I was against the submission of the amendment at the time it was presented, because I did not understand for what purpose it was offered. My opinion at the time the resolution was submitted to the convention was that it was offered in good faith, but I am now satisfied that such was not the case."

SPEAKING of the protective tariff that has reduced the price of wool to our own growers, hampered our own manufacturers, and made the cost of living higher to our own people, the New York *Times* says that if wool were made entirely free, these conditions would be reversed. Wool would advance in price, though it would still be lower than duty-paid wool now is. The chance to use foreign wool to mix with our own would increase the demand, while our mills would have an equal market with their competitors abroad. American skill and ingenuity, with the knowledge of the home market and its peculiar requirements, would give our mills an advantage over foreign mills, and woolen or mixed goods would be produced at a profit for the makers and still at cheaper rates for the consumers. The demand for all labor connected with the various industries, from that of the farmer to that of the operative, the machinist or the builder, would be stimulated. Wages would be relatively higher while the cost of living would be reduced. These are the plain facts that the farmers must study if they really wish to further their own interest. It is not a matter of theory, of abstract free trade or protection. It is a question of how a definite experiment, tried for twenty years and more, has resulted, and of how failure in that experiment can be changed to success in the opposite direction.

The State Official.

The official count of the vote in all the counties on the Prohibition and Suffrage Amendments shows the plurality against the Prohibitory Amendment to be 189,020 and against the Suffrage Amendment 235,856. Following are the majorities by counties:

COUNTIES.	For Pro. Am't.	Against Pro. Am't.	For Suff. Am't.	Against Suff. Am't.
Adams		1738		4474
Allegheny		26188		29077
Armstrong		188		6204
Beaver	1530			3721
Bedford		849		5408
Berks		19269		13910
Blair	2284			6151
Bradford	3412			5736
Bucks		4320		11689
Butler	2424			6428
Cambria		1432		2665
Cameron	139			220
Carbon		2362		776
Center	1935			5736
Chester	1862			13126
Clarion	1469			4061
Clearfield	1582			5220
Clinton		49		1221
Columbia		1241		4376
Crawford	3504			5721
Cumberland		643		3649
Dauphin		3675		2956
Delaware		1068		1164
Elk		792		1243
Erie		3891		4857
Fayette	3905			6393
Forest	482			734
Franklin		1306		4226
Fulton		613		1574
Greene	511			4358
Huntingdon	595			2650
Indiana	2293			5477
Jefferson	1024			4387
Juniata		94		1436
Lackawanna		2163		5196
Lancaster		10041		2420
Lawrence	2806			3374
Lebanon		3260		3097
Lehigh		9926		10426
Luzerne		3822		9008
Lycoming		1126		4469
McKean	606		61	
Mercer	2656			3992
Mifflin	700			2699
Monroe		1510		2179
Montgomery		9720		10918
Montour		322		1681
Northampton		8188		3703
Northumberland		953		3179
Perry		946		1442
Philadelphia		92439	90808	
Pike		709		1077
Potter	29			452
Schuylkill		12310		8783
Snyder		1705		2366
Somerset		1372		3842
Sullivan		294		1314
Susquehanna	2475			3683
Tioga	1076			1744
Union	1201			2208
Venango	2562			3999
Warren	859			2083
Washington	2077			5772
Wayne		289		2917
Westmoreland	108			13851
Wyoming	1218			2261
York		1008		5824
Totals	48142	237162	90890	326749
Majority against Prohibition		189,020		
Majority against Suffrage				235,856

THE country has had quite enough of legislative cowardice says the New York *World*, in the matter of legislation for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and it is time to call a halt.

It is clearly the business of the lawmakers in each State to deal with this matter by statute and direct responsibility for their manner of dealing with it. It is their function to decide between prohibition, high license, low license and no license, and to prescribe the terms upon which liquor-selling shall be permitted, if permitted at all.

But the politicians in Legislatures are mostly abject cowards in this matter, and it is their cowardice which prompts them to shirk the plain duty imposed upon them by submitting constitutional amendments on the subject to a popular vote. Doing that commits them to nothing, involves no sacrifice of support and entails no risk. It involves the public in a deal of expense and vexation, but that is not a matter of anxious concern to the average legislator.

The regulation of the liquor traffic, like the regulation of the drug business, the manufacture of explosives and other affairs of the kind, is a proper subject of statutory provision and not at all one that should be dealt with by amendments to the fundamental law. There is no more sense in submitting it in that shape to a popular vote than there would be in submitting a constitutional amendment prescribing the qualifications of doctors or druggists. The thing is simply a device for shirking responsibility by those upon whom the responsibility properly rests.

THERE is at present so much suffering among the coal miners in the State of Indiana, that the Governor of that State has felt it necessary to issue an appeal for relief. The Chicago *Tribune* says if there is not an equal amount of suffering at this moment among the same class of men in Illinois it is certain that there soon will be, and that they will be starving if they are not aided. It is estimated that there are now nearly 10,000 Illinois miners out of work, which means that thousands of women and children are also destitute. In the late campaign there was a great deal of civilized bulldozing to compel these Indiana and Illinois miners to vote for Harrison, on the ground only by his election could steady work and good wages be secured. Delegations of the Indiana miners were taken from the mining center at Brazil to Indianapolis last Fall to hear Candidate Harrison discourse on the beauties of protection and its necessity to the well being of the mechanics he was talking to. They know how it is now, just as hundreds of thousands of American mechanics do in Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, the New England and other States.

GENERAL SIMON CAMERON, died at his home near Lancaster, on Wednesday evening in the ninety-first year of his age. General Cameron was born in Lancaster county Pa., on March 8th, 1799. He was left an orphan at an early age, but received a fair English education, and began to learn the printer's trade when 9 years of age. He worked as a journeyman in Lancaster, Harrisburg and Washington, and so improved his opportunities that in 1820 he was editing a newspaper in Doylestown, Pa., and in 1822 one in Harrisburg. As soon as he had accumulated sufficient capital he became interested in banking and in railroad construction in the central part of the State. He was for a time Ajutant General of Pennsylvania. He was elected United States Senator in 1845, for the term ending 1849, was again elected in 1857, again in 1866 and again for the fourth time in 1873 but resigned before the expiration of his term in favor of his son Don Cameron, the present Senator, who was his successor. He was also Secretary of War under Ptesident Lincoln, but resigned in 1862 and was appointed Minister to Russia.

THE Republican State Convention will meet in Harrisburg, Wednesday August 7.

The Set-back for Prohibition.

The Prohibitionists are still attributing the overwhelming defeat of the constitutional amendment in Pennsylvania to the hostile attitude of the "political machines." So far as we can make out, their resentment is due mainly to the failure of the Republican "machine" to exert its power on their side. Whatever efforts may have been made by individual politicians and party managers to secure the defeat of the amendment, there is little or no evidence that either party organization exerted its power either way, and the vote is not to be accounted for by the attitude of party managers. In the submission of such a question by a popular vote it was entirely proper that neither political party as an organization should take sides. The people should be left to exercise an independent choice in accordance with their conviction upon the issue and without regard to party affiliations.

This was substantially the case in Pennsylvania, and the result was an overwhelming defeat for prohibition. It is well known that most Democrats are opposed to Prohibition, whether by constitional amendment or by statute, and it is not likely that many Republicans who are really in favor of it voted against their convictions on account of the attitude or wishes of any politician.

The defeat in Rhode Island is still more significant, and nobody seems to pretend that it was brought about through party action. It was undoubtedly the result of a conviction derived from fresh experience that Prohibition was a failure and was doing far more harm than good to the cause of temperance. It was not accomplishing what its supporters three years ago hoped that it would accomplish, and it was an obstacle in the way of such restriction and regulation as might be of benefit. It was for this reason that it was swept away by a vote of nearly three to one by the same people who in 1886 established it by a vote of more than three to two. This is not simply a verdict against prohibition by constitutional amendment, it is a verdict against prohibition as a practical policy. During the recent canvass on the question in Massachusetts there were some very sound arguments put forth against embodying a declaration of policy on such a subject in the organic law of the State, whatever might be done by the statute. But not many votes were affected by this consideration. Men who are really in favor of prohibition as a policy are not averse to making it obligatory upon Legislatures to adopt their views if it can be done, and those who argue against such a course are those who have no faith in the policy.

We regard the series of defeats which constitutional prohibition has suffered as indicating an advance in public sentiment under the agitation of the subject of temperance legislation, and we believe that progress will continue in the same direction. Prohibitionists are fond of likening themselves to the Free Sollers of the last generation and profess to believe that there is an analogy between their cause and the anti-slavery cause of those times, and that it is destined like that to take hold upon the moral convictions of the people, break up old party lines, and march on to ultimate triumph. But the analogy is purely imaginary, and the hopes founded upon it are fanatical. We do not suppose the Prohibition party has received its death blow, but it is likely to recede to its legitimate lines. Those who have a fanatical attachment to the one idea of the party will cling to it, but most citizens are practical and seek for practical results. It has been demonstrated that prohibition as a practical policy is out of the question, and they will turn their attention to securing the adoption of something else.

This will be the great benefit to be derived from the set back that has been given to the cause of prohibition. Even those who have been inclined to favor it and have given it tentative support will fall away and join the ranks of those who are striving to secure the adoption of rational and practical measures of restriction, leaving only the impracticables to continue the unavailing cry for the unattainable. It will bring accessions to the support of the policy of high license and local option, which has the merit of being adaptable to the condition of public sentiment and capable of indefinite extension. It is the policy of present expediency and future progress. It can be made as restrictive as the communities to which it is applied will sustain and make effective, and the restriction can be increased whenever they are prepared for it. This is the reasonable and sensible method of temperance legislation, and it will gain advantage from the defeats which prohibition has encountered.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Slick Swindle.

Seven years ago several Life Insurance Companies took a $40,000 risk on John Hillman, of Lawrence, Kansas. Two years later, Hillman died and was decently buried. It was soon whispered that there was something smart about the transaction. Perhaps the wrong body had been buried. The Insurance men protested payment and the widow brought suit, and after a litigation of over three years, she gained a victory and obtained the $40,000 cash down. The sequel shows that John Hillmen is still alive. He was arrested last week at Tombstone, Arizona, and brought to Topeka Kansas, where a number of his former acquaintances identified and congratulated him on being resurrected and in good health. His wife has not been found yet, but the Insurance men are looking for her, of which she is probably aware.

Mother Earth's Vacuum.

The amount of coal gas and oil that is now being drained from the interior will produce something of a vacuum in Mother Earth sooner or later. The present supply of gas is enormous. Statistics for oil show that in 1888 Pennsylvania produced 16,491,088 barrels; West Virginia, 119,443 barrels; California, 704,619 barrels; and other States 20,000 barrels. Just how long such a draft can be made and every year increased, and the walls hold, no one can say. It is possible that the supply will be equal to the demand, and there will be no collapse. Science knows but little of the machinery down toward China.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co. of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

A CYCLONE passed over Southwest Missouri on Tuesday afternoon, doing great damage to school-houses, churches and other property. The house of H. P. Williams was blown to pieces and one of his children killed.

Stop Dead-Beat Voters.

The most sensible idea that has struck our politicians for some time is their now evident purpose to stop paying taxes for dead-beat voters. Chairman Rorke of the Republican and Chairman Johnson of the Democratic City Committees have publicly declared their willingness to enter into a compact forbidding either side from paying for poll tax receipts; and if they are level headed they will execute the bond and faithfully obey it.

The horse sense of the country people of all parties gave the Philadelphia politicians a healthy brain clout by the overwhelming vote cast against dead-beat suffrage. The suffrage amendment simply meant that country people must pay taxes and city people could be exempt, but the rural voters pulled themselves together and just mopped up the floor with the city jugglers in dead-beat suffrage.

As there will be one important election before the next Legislature meets; one that involves Governor, State officers, Senator, Congressmen and Legislature, the issue must be met before legislative relief can be had; and the only way to meet it is for the committees and leaders of all parties to unite in the determination not to pay one cent for dead beat voters. If that policy shall be adopted, the loss and gain of both parties will be equal, and the priceless prerogative of the noblest citizenship of the world will be rescued from the reproach of the bummer.

The next Legislature will of necessity take a healthy advance in dignifying suffrage. As the petty politicians and the dead beats they have protected and multiplied are knocked out of dead beat suffrage, there is no longer hope of abolishing the tax standard; and one of the first acts of the new Legislature of 1891 will be to require every citizen to attend personally to his own assessment and to the payment of his taxes. The law should be absolutely prohibitory of either registration or payment of taxes without appearing in person; and the tax should be made collectable as all other taxes are now collectable, so that dead beat citizens would have to pay some time, with costs, even if they did not qualify themselves to vote.

The humblest citizen of the Republic is protected not only in person and property at home by his government, but in every clime of the world; his citizenship is protected against wrong and his religious freedom is as unrestrained as are his civil rights. Then every citizen is made a sovereign of the free government, and the man who won't pay twenty five cents a year for the support of such a government should be refused the right of suffrage and be made a stranger to its citizenship. Now that the people themselves, by an entirely unprecedented majority, have declared against the degradation of suffrage to the demands of dead beats, let all parties make a patriotic advance for the elevation of the sovereignty of the nation. Let all, as with one voice, declare that the man who fails to establish his citizenship by registration, or fails to pay his taxes in person, shall be disfranchised and his taxes collected by process of law. That policy once adopted would efface dead-beat voters from the list of citizens they now disgrace, and American suffrage and American sovereignty would be respected at home and abroad. Stop dead-beat voters.—*Phila. Times.*

Profits of the Sugar Trust.

The tariff protected sugar trust in 1888 cleared the enormous sum of $14,000,000, and in five months preceding June of this year $7,230,000. The price of sugar has been made so much higher that the profits during the rest of the year must of necessity be larger. This combination, so well protected by the tariff, could not have existence but for the unjust tariff laws now in force, and no condition of affairs would ever tempt the men controlling it to relinquish a particle of their profits. They have a good thing and they know it.

But what can be said of the heads of many families throughout the United States who have a bad thing and are too blind to find it out. Light is beginning to dawn, however, on many who were frightened by the bugbear cry of free trade during the last campaign, and beneficent results will follow. Could the profits of the large majority of unholy combinations known as trusts be taken into consideration by the American voter, and the fact that it is only in countries cursed by such unjust tariff laws as are in force in the United States that they have an existence, tariff reform would become at once, as it is becoming by degrees, a household word.

A cure will in time be found for these monopolies of leading industries which suppress all competition. Existing laws will be enforced. Necessity will find fit weapons with which to assail them. Public opinion will thoroughly awaken some of these days, and when it does the trusts will have to put up their shutters.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Pinching the Breadwinners.

The industry of Northwestern millers in putting up the price of flour beyond all relation to the price of wheat, is shown by the fact that they have succeeded in advancing their asking prices for flour 50 cents per barrel within the past two weeks. An attempt has also been made to advance wheat on the report of short stocks and unfavorable weather, but notwithstanding all efforts of that sort the price of wheat has continued to decline. The miller's combination, however, continues to screw up the price of flour until it is now between 50 cents and $1 per barrel higher than is indicated by the relative price of wheat. Of course, the inevitable result is that consumers will buy less flour, and that the millers who sell their products at a reasonable margin will hold the market until the Northwestern crowd begin to see the advisability of a decent respect for the laws of trade. In the meantime, the supply of breadstuffs is artificially enhanced in price, and an attempt is made to impose an excessive charge on the cost of living for the benefit of the few, by the stereotyped trust method.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A WASHINGTON letter to the Richmond *Dispatch*, says President Harrison is peevish and fretful, and if all the stories told here are true he has said some tart things to the politicians who have been thronging the White House. He isn't a man of robust health like Mr. Cleveland. The present Executive is thin and looks careworn. Many people do not think he can stand the strain to the end of his term. If he is not more careful of his health. Cleveland is fat and ponderous, but he is a stolid, stubborn man that neither hard work nor strife can effect. He was able to stand the strain that was put upon him, and left the White House in just as good if not better health than when he entered it.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of Rheumatism of ten years' standing" Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, says. "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 29 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—An oak tree is growing out of the branches of a China tree on a farm in Greene county, Georgia.

—The boiler in Shreffler & Sweger's planing mill in Newport, bursted on Thursday just as they were about to resume work for the first time since the flood.

—Samuel Smith, of West Chester, Pa., in strolling through East Bradford came on a mother 'possum and ten little ones. He caught the whole family and will try to tame them.

—As Will Eurocher, of Escanaba, Mich., was eating his supper a few nights ago a stroke of lightning violently removed his shoes and trousers, leaving him badly burned and shocked.

—A silver brick, sent by the Board of Trade at Cupola, Cal., was auctioned off on Tuesday at Produce Exchange, New York, for the Johnstown sufferers. The price paid for the brick was $110.

—Hugh Carr, of Franklin, aged 13, was shot in the leg in a peculiar manner a few days since. He was driving the cow home, when some young men were along the bank of the creek shooting fish with a rifle, and a ball glanced from the water and entered his leg below the knee.

—A vicious mule owed by Larry Ward, of Erie, strolled up to a party of children who were playing in the street, one day last week, and planting himself in the midst of them, flung out his heels, kicking a four-year old boy named Hickock squarely in the face, and inflicting shocking injuries.

—Alexander James and Charles Jones, both colored, went out riding in a buggy on Monday morning at Charleston, W. Va. On the way they quarreled over a nickle and James shot Jones through the body killing him. James is in jail and there is great excitement among the colored population over the crime.

—It is reported at Reidsville, Ga., that that last week a man in Tattnall county, while dipping turpentine, was struck about he corner of his mouth by a large rattlesnake. He seized the reptile and was struck on the arm. He then tried to throw the snake from him and was again struck on thigh. It is said he died before reaching a house.

—Frank Stevenson, who has charge of the arrangements for the Sullivan—Kilrain fight for $20,000 and the championship of the world, which is to take place in the State of Louisiana, within 200 miles of New Orleans, Monday, July 8, left on Tuesday morning for the South. He will proceed to Louisiana, select the battle ground and perfect the arrangements.

—One half of the important city of Latham, China, in the province of Szechuen, was recently destroyed by fire. The conflagration raged four days. It is estimated that 1,200 persons were killed. Most of them were crushed in trying to escape from the narrow streets. Ten thousand people are homeless. A fund has been started for the relief of the sufferers.

—At a pool on Tobyhanna creek, a mile or so from Tobyhanna Mills, Pa., a few days ago, it is stated, a boy, with worms for bait, landed three trout in less than half an hour. Their combined weight was 9 pounds and 7 ounces, and their aggregate length was 55 inches. They were taken to Scranton and made great talk among the fancy fishermen, who had fished the same water over and over without making any such catch.

—Benjamin Margal, a prominent farmer of Antrim township, Franklin county, was struck by lightning last Friday evening and instantly killed. Mr. Margal was cutting hay, driving two horses in a mower. A light shower was falling but not sufficient to interfere with his work. Suddenly a small dark cloud over his head opened up with a crash of thunder and the bolt from it struck him in the forehead, killing him and both horses instantly.

—At Rockford, Mass., one day last week, a man was working under 15 feet of water trying to get a chain beneath a bowlder weighing 12 tons. He thought the chain was secure gave the order to hoist. It had gone upward a short distance when the rock slipped, and in his effort to make the chain secure the rock fell upon him, and his foot was torn from his leg, flesh and bone being crushed until the foot hung only on a tendon. He pluckily continued his work, hobbling about on one leg until he had made the chain secure. His leg was amputated just below the knee.

—For a debt of $15 which he could not pay, Fung Hoy, a Chinese cook, was butchered by three Highbinders late last Sunday night in San Francisco. Hoy borrowed the money from Tom Poy on the Chinese New Year to square his accounts. Sunday afternoon Tom demanded his money. Hoy could not pay and threatened vengeance. He engaged two Highbinders and the three fell upon Hoy with hatchets and knives and left him mangled and dying on the sidewalk. Two new hatchets with razor edges were found beside him. He died as the surgeons finished their examination. Two of the murderers have been arrested and the third is known.

—Mrs. Lizzie Brennan, of Holyoke, Mass, was arrested on Wednesday last on suspicion of having caused the death of her husband and two sons by poisoning their food with arsenic. The Brennans had six children and Mrs. Brennan succeeded in insuring the lives of them all, including herself, policies being made payable to her. The husband died about ten months ago under suspicious circumstances. James Brennan, a son, died suddenly about six weeks ago, and Thomas was taken violently sick about two weeks ago, and went into the country where he rallied. On returning home he was taken sick again and died on Wednesday in great agony. All the medicines have been seized by the officers.

—Lightning plays some curious freaks as was the case a few days ago when it struck the house of W. P. Graham, in Juniata county, a few days ago. The stroke was a double one and the first part melted the steel point of the lightning rod, subsequently entering the attic window and throwing everything into confusion there. The second part followed the rod down breaking it into five pieces, entering the cellar kitchen through the stone wall just at the ground, shattering the wall and tearing the plastering off in a great many places, striking a basket a of eggs, literally shattering them to pieces, then the cupboard, breaking the dishes and throwing the bread out on the floor with broken glass all through it. In this month four years ago the same house was struck.

—One day last week the milch cows of B. T. Duke and J. T. Crye, of Tazewell, Ga., were milked and turned out to graze as usual, but not coming up at the usual time in the afternoon, search was instituted on the next morning and kept up for three days through swamps and over hills without finding them. They were finally discovered by E. C. Duke by the carrion crows hovering about the spot. The two cows must have become angry with each other and engaged in a fight, and their horns became locked in such a peculiar way that they could not extricate themselves. They wrestled until completely exhausted and died with their horns still locked. The ground about the place showed that a great struggle had been going on to free themselves.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, *one* bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they *can be* found at Max Klein's, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00 Send for price list.

I Was

Troubled with chronic catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times, had discharges from my ears, and was unable to breathe through my nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health.—C. J. Corbin, Field Manager, Philadelphia Publishing House, Pa.

I am on my second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, being a sufferer from catarrh since I was a child, but with this medicine I am being cured.—Wm. L. Dayton, Brooklyn.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

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Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion, We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

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POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS, MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK, LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS, ETC.

We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman,

EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

—At midnight last Monday a boiler in the brewry of George Renner, Jr., at Youngstown, Ohio, exploded. Instantly killing Charles Richter, the engineer, aged fifty, and seriously injuring Carl Stalter, Michael Welsh and Thomas Reynolds. The wrecked building took fire and at 1 o'clock the flames were beyond control. The loss will be $75,000, which is covered by insurance.

—Edward Glynn and his wife were arrested at their home in Pittston on Monday morning, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Mary Creighton, of that city, the mother of Mrs. Glynn, who was visiting with them, and who died very suddenly of supposed poisoning in their house a week ago. The body had been interred, but Coroner Mahor, hearing of the case, ordered it taken up and an autopsy made. The stomach was taken to Philadelphia for analysis, and upon Dr. Barret's return Monday morning the warrants for arrest were issued. The couple were sent to prison at Wilkesbarre.

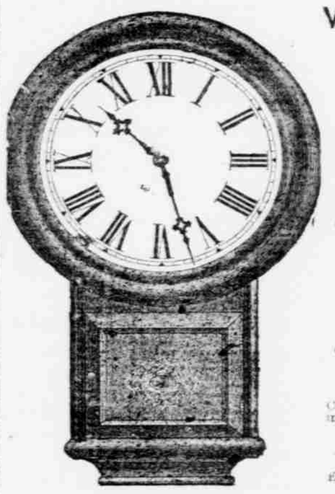
—About forty years ago a German peddler disappeared from the neighborhood of Woodsville, N. H. About ten years afterward the bones of a human being were dug up near the point where the team of the peddler was found. Rings fonnd on the fingers, engraved with the name of the murdered man, served to make identification complete. Alexander M. Greenough, who was suspected, went to Canada and afterward to Central America, and from there to Chilli. A few weeks ago he was taken violently ill, confessed to the murder of the German, but did not die, and the written confession is now on its way to this country, while Greenough is under the surveillance of the Chillian officials.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford

WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches, In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER WEAR

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. L. DAVIS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Boots for Men and Boys,
Gum Boots for Men and Boys,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Gum Shoes for Ladies and Children,
Shoes for Children and Babies,
Shoes to fit Everybody at Lowest Prices.

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Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office on Centre street, near Hall.

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534 GRANT STREET,
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Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

WOOL! WOOL!

William Murray & Son,

ALTOONA, PA.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in all kinds of Dry Goods, Ladies' Hooded Wraps, Carpets, and a large assortment of China Matting at less than Eastern prices, and pays the highest price for wool. Wm. MURRAY & SON,
1315 and 1317 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.
May 10, 1889.

If You Have

CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
SCROFULA,
COUGH or COLD,
THROAT AFFECTION,
WASTING of FLESH,

Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Sold by all Druggists.

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When you want posters printed call at this office.

'This is the Boot for ME!

DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.

DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS TIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of all others in style & durability. If you want worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."

Assignee's Sale OF CLOTHING!

March, the Clothier, next door to the Postoffice, Altoona, Pa., has made an assignment of Stock to the undersigned. The entire Stock consists of

$25,000.00

worth of New and Fresh Goods. Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods is now offererd for sale at Appraiser's figures.

If you want to get a Bargain do not fail to attend this sale.

H. H. HERR,
Assignee.

m17891

HIGH ST. BARBER SHOP.

F. CASSIDAY, Proprietor.

Shop is located one door east of Central Hotel. If you want a smooth shave, a nice shampoo, a fashionable hair cut give me a call. Shop at shop in business hours.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 28, 1889.

NOTICE.—Persons wanting Extra Copies of this Paper should leave their Orders with us at least one week in advance of publication thus.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Steel nails $1.90 per keg at Duffons.'

—No paper next week—Fourth of July, you know.

—A one-horse spring wagon for sale at Duffons.'

—County Treasurer Howe and his two sisters are stopping at the Lloyd House.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company set three millions dollars by the recent floods.

—Cresson Springs opened on Monday. The season promises to be a very successful one.

—All kinds of job work printed on short notice and at reasonable rates at the FREEMAN office.

—The South Fork base ball club will play a game with the Ebensburg club next Saturday afternoon.

—Mr. J. R. Cooney, after several weeks absence in the West visiting friends, returned on Wednesday.

—Miss Maggie Cooney, of East Conemaugh, is visiting friends at the Cambria House, this place, the present week.

—Dr. Plank and family of Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa., are visiting Mrs. Plank's mother, Mrs. E. Roberts, of this place.

—Don't forget to attend the festival at the Opera House on the Fourth of July. It is for the benefit of the Catholic Church, this place.

—Wanted at McDonalds, Loretto, Pa., 5000 pounds of clean, dry wool. The highest price paid for all delivering on or before June 30th, 1889.

—The Somerset county commissioners have concluded to act upon the recommendation of the several grand juries and erect a new county prison.

—Mr. Joseph Shoemaker, of this place, made his departure for Bedford Springs, Bedford county, where he intends visiting friends for a few days.

—The Ebensburg Normal School will hold a picnic in Hogue's Grove next Saturday. Quite a number of invitations have been sent out to town parties.

—Mr. Andrew Glasser, one Woolf, Son & Thomas' accommodating clerks, of Johnstown, dropped in to see us on Thursday while on his way to St. Boniface.

—The new pews for the Carrolltown church arrived here on Monday and a number of teams have been on the road for several days taking them to their destination.

—The dwelling of Sherman Miller, with most of its contents, at Fairchance, Westmoreland county, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss, $2,000, insurance, $1,000.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Easy system, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—Mr. David Brawley, an old-time resident of Cambria township, but for a number of year past a resident of Westmoreland county, Pa., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Judge Johnston, of this place.

—The new Catholic Church at Ashville has been completed and the pastor, Rev. Father Rosenbust, celebrated Mass in it on Sunday last. The church is a frame building 40 by 70 feet and is nearly clear of debt.

—The people of St. Augustine and Chest Springs will hold a big picnic on the 4th of July for the benefit of the new chapel in course of erection at Chest Springs. Those wishing to pass a pleasant day cannot do better than to visit there on the 4th.

—WE have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—On Monday a little child of John Lahey, Jr., of Lilly, was accidentally scalded by the upsetting of a vessel of boiling water by another child during the temporary absence of Mrs. Lahey. The little one is badly scalded and no hopes are entertained for its recovery.

—The Catholic congregation of Ashville will hold a picnic at Arbutus Glen on the Conemaugh Coalport railroad on Wednesday and Thursday, July 3rd and 4th, for the benefit of the new church at Ashville. All are cordially invited and a good time promised to all who attend.

—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held at the Opera House at Altoona Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 9th, 10th and 11th. Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at all railroad stations to those who wish to attend.

—Mrs. M. Shoemaker and Miss Maggie Kramer are canvassing for the "Johnstown Horror" or "Valley of Death." Please give your subscriptions for them. The book contains over five hundred pages and a large number of illustrations of vivid scenes and incidents of this most appalling disaster.

—Two bodies were found at Saltsburg, Indiana county on Tuesday. That of the child of Allen Ward, of Cambria City, and the body of Mrs. George Schry, of Woodvale, an aged lady. Her husband was found a short distance below Cambria City. The balance of the family, four sons, escaped the flood but were rescued.

The body of Miss Minnie Linton, formerly of this place, who was lost in the Johnstown flood was found in the wreck at the stone bridge on Saturday last. The body was past recognition, but a letter pocket and some other articles made identification certain. Her remains were interred in Grandview cemetery.

—Westmoreland county there were two applications for saloon license, or Judge Hunter granted twenty-three; refused, seven; held over, eleven, and 1 was withdrawn. He notified the successful applicants that they must close their bars at 12 m., and on public days at 12 m. noon, and the sale of liquor packages they must exercise caution.

—John Parrish, of Munster township, while attending his own harvest of the field on which he was kicked on the leg by a horse that had got into the field. Although his leg was not broken Mr. Parrish was severely injured, and had to be taken home on a sled. He is, however, improving and we hope will soon be able to be out.

—Call at the handsomest piece of marble ever turned out of this or any other state, be seen at the marble works of Davis & Son, on Centre street, in this place. It is to the memory of Terrence Donahue and wife and will be placed in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore in a few days. Those fond of looking at beautiful specimens of the marble work should call around and see it.

—Harpoon hay forks cheap at Duffons.'

—The Altoona *Mirror* has a ten thousand dollar libel suit on hand.

—Mr. Chal. Dick, of Johnstown, who with her family, is now at the house of a relative in Mt. Pleasant, will, it is feared, lose her reason. She sits for hours in a dazed condition, dreamily looking into space, and from which it is difficult to arouse her. Her entire family (the Wagners), fell victims of the flood.—*Greensburg Record.*

—Here is a scrap of the Renova flood as given by the *News* of that place: "A field of rye owned by Wallace Gakle, near Keating, was not less than ten feet under water during the flood and yet while 25 feet of the railroad bank near it was washed away when the water subsided the rye was standing as straight up and uninjured as though nothing had happened.

—On the fatal evening a young lady who was rescued from the debris and taken into the Club House, removed her drenched clothing and attired herself in a pair of pants belonging to one of the male guests. The party who owned the pants hunted every place for the garments, and finally learned what had become of them. He has demanded $8 in payment for the pants, and the young lady has forwarded him the amount. The man's name is McHenry.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—If any of our readers are in need of artistic and substantial cemetery work, made from the best qualities of marble and granite, they will do well to call on J. Wilkinson & Son, marble and granite dealers in this place, where they will find a nice stock to select from, or send them word and they will visit, you with a large selection of new and original designs, they guarantee all their work and if their work is not as represented they will not ask you to take it, they are prepared to fill all orders at home and abroad at prices that defy competition. Give them a trial. A 5 6m.

—A terrible freight wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad at an early hour on Wednesday morning near Latrobe by which at least ten men are known to have been killed and a number of others injured. A shifting engine was moving some cars on the stone bridge which spans the Loyalhanna when a west bound freight train crashed into it and the whole train consisting of some eighteen loaded cars went over the bridge a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet into the creek below, smashing the cars into kindling wood and burying beneath the wreck twenty-five or thirty people who were riding on the train, from Johnstown where they had been at work. Fourteen men were rescued from the debris badly injured and at this writing there is no telling how many were killed.

Fire Completes Flood's Work.

About half-past 12 o'clock to day (Monday) word was sent up to the Philadelphia firemen, whose engines are scattered about town, that the fires in the Frat Ward had got beyond the control of the guard. Immediately the three engines on this side of the river were taken to the scene, but considerable difficulty was experienced in finding convenient plugs, and before water was thrown the flames had eaten up a number of buildings and were feeding on more.

So soon as the attachments were made, the excellent work of the Philadelphia firemen showed itself. Within three-quarters of an hour the flames were under control, though many of the houses and much of the debris in the burning district were still aflame.

The origin of the fire was probably from one of the piles of debris that had been fired close to a number of frame houses on Market street, near the the school house. From these the flames spread to adjoining houses and lumber, until all but three wrecked structures in the in the district bounded by Market and Walnut streets, and by Main street and the river, were consumed. About twenty-five structures were burned, of which probably one-third could have been moved back upon their foundations.

The three brick school-houses on the Market-street lot, which had been but slightly damaged by the flood, were entirely destroyed. So, also, were the residences of Messrs. John H. Allendorfer and John W. Seigh, which, though floated from their foundations, were in such good condition that both would have been moved back again.

None of the houses, so far as learned, were occupied by people, though some of them contained household goods. In some cases these were rescued, but the fire spread so rapidly that others were consumed before they could be reached. Dr. Walters lost $500 worth of books, household goods, etc., which he had saved from the wreck and had stored in his house. Among the other houses burned were those of D. J. Jones, J. W. Stevens, E. W. Jones, David E. James, and William J. Lewis.

An immense crowd of people gathered about the fire, and the firemen was greatly impeded by some of the more inquisitive ones. About three o'clock General Wiley ordered out every soldier in camp, under arms, and they were immediately marched down to the scene of the fire.

At the hour of going to press the ruins are still smouldering, but all danger from this source is now past, and the firemen and engines are ready to cope with any fresh outbreak.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Beade Township and Elsewhere.

BEADE TWP., June 25th, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—Jacob Bowman is building a new house opposite the parsonage at Mountain Dale.

Samuel Hutchinson, while working in the woods near Bear Loop, received a severe ax wound in the foot last week which will disable him for some time. In the same crew, a tree fell on Wm. Gutwald, seriously injuring him. He will recover.

The Bear Ridge Coal & Coke Co., Joseph Smittle, manager, are shipping all the coal and coke that they can turn out with new orders daily coming in.

Louther & Flynn have rebuilt their tram road which was washed out in the flood, and are now putting out about 25,000 feet of lumber daily.

A valuable mule belonging to Joseph Smittle was badly injured last week in the mines. It was caught between the rib of the heading and some of the bank wagons and crushed it so that some of its ribs were made visible.

A company has leased a valuable vein of fire clay from Benj. Forsbey and John Gwin. They have began operations.

Max. Frick, the enterprising merchant of Blandsburg, has cleared about sixteen acres of land and is otherwise improving his property.

There was a general cleaning up of the Baptist church at Mountain Dale last Friday. Let the good work go on.

S. D. McCarthey has enlarged his dwelling house opposite the smithy in Mountain Dale.

John Johnson, of Bear Loop, contractor for Lowther & Flynn, lost a valuable horse last week. The driver was bringing the team to camp, after a day's work, when the horse got his foot fast between two logs, and in struggling to get its foot loose fell, breaking a leg in such manner that it was necessary to shoot him.

The writer was with Dr. J. B. Noonan, of Chest Springs, on the 3rd and 4th instant, when relief committees were seeking aid for the Johnstown sufferers, and was much surprised at the munificent liberality of the doctor, who, in addition to a large donation, opened his purse to all who were going to Johnstown and in need of funds. The doctor keeps a first-class hotel, complete in every detail. Those who stop with him will never regret it. RAMBLER.

The Reservoir.

There are so many statements about the manner of construction and the material used in the embankment of the reservoir, both in the old and the reconstructed dam, that I will endeavor to give your readers as accurate an account as I have been able to draw from reliable information and person al observation.

In the first place, it is well to remember that the old State works were not all constructed in conformity to the plans and specifications" of the State engineer; and this work was undoubtedly one that was not, if, as is asserted, the "plans" called for a wall in the center of the embankment, as no such wall was ever placed there. There appears in the ruins of the dam a remnant of a a wall at the head of the arched culvert through which the three feed-pipes ran, but they, it is said by those who know, ran only about the one-half of the length of the culvert instead of clear through. The pipes connected with a wooden tower, the framework of which was composed of four pieces of pine timber 90 feet in length placed about 20 feet apart at the bottom and about 8 feet at the top, held together by a great number of cross pieces, and closely resembling a derrick used in boring for oil. In this tower were the levers which regulated the supply of water to the canal. The embankment was composed principally of gravel, backed up with slope walls and rip-rap of rough stone, some of them of several tons weight. The ground was excavated to a depth of four feet and the ground again filled in. This was in the first dam in 1840, which was partly washed away in 1847 and repaired in 1857. The first work, although not what it should have been, was far superior to the second filling in which but a feeble attempt at puddling was made (the first it appears was pretty well puddled). The "overflow" was cut through solid rock on the north side of the dam, where the waters ran around to the lower end of the stone culvert and connected with the creek below. The width of this waste-way was about 70 feet, and it allowed 60 feet of water in the dam, but from the appearance of the overflow after the second break the water could not have run off that way much, as the erosion at that time was absolutely nothing in comparison to what it was during the last period of its existence.

After the sale of the State works the reservoir stood for several years as a menace to Johnstown, but was carefully watched by Mr. Joseph Leckey, an aged Italian who lived on a farm near the dam, until, seeing from the muddy water that was flowing from the culvert that it was about breaking down in the center, opened the pipes, and riding to Wilmore post-haste, had Mr. Geo. W. Kerbey, the present venerable Pennsylvania railroad agent, telegraph to Johnstown that the reservoir was breaking; but the dam did not then contain more than half the amount of water that it did at the recent disastrous break, and as it was a full half day in going, besides sweeping away a couple of saw mills below the dam, it did little damage.

The writer saw the gap made by this break several years after it occurred, and his recollection is that the culvert was broken down from about the center to the tower, while the lower half was intact. Into this break the embankment had been swept making a mighty chasm about 200 feet wide on top, tapering down, hopper shaped at the lower side to the top of the culvert, but clear down at the breast to a line with the bottom of the culvert. Below the culvert was a deep hole of water which appeared to be at least 15 feet in depth that had been washed out by the action of the water. The force of the water appeared to have passed through the culvert, rather than over it.

In the last reconstruction of the dam, the remaining part of the arch of the culvert was blasted down except a short distance at the lower end, which as the writer saw it a couple of months ago, presented the appearance of the patchos of a crazy quilt. At least this is the report of a reliable workman who worked at the dam in 1889. He also says that he had been put to work to blast the waste away deeper, but that the order was countermanded. This he said would have made the spillway four or five feet deeper near the middle. He saw no cement used in the work.

Since the last break, I visited the site, and found two bridges spanning the wasteway, the lower one partially washed down, but the upper trestle bridge at which was the netting intact. This netting was composed of first an upright iron railing about 5 feet high, each rail being about 5 inches in diameter and placed about 2 inches apart. To work up and down, presumably in front of this railing was a network of heavy wire with meshes of about 1 inch, about 6 feet in depth capped at the top by sticks of timber about 9 by 9 inches, in two edges of which long spikes were driven, the timbers sliding upwards and downwards with the rise and fall of water, on iron rods, thus regulating the position of the network. This railing, it will be seen, very much impeded the capacity of the waste-way, and although no rubbish was to be seen at the time of my visiting the place, it is probable that suction of the water carried it through the break. The great defect was in the absence of pipes or gates to let off the water from the dam and an inadequate channel for the overflow. Even with these safe guards the dam was not properly built to be absolutely secure. Engineers calculate the pressure of water by well-known rules of science, but science fails to comprehend the waste force of water in a stream of the size of the South Fork during a flood like that of the forever-to-be-remembered one of May 31st, 1889. J. M.

Correspondence.

WILMORE, June 25, 1889.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—Amongst the many persons in this locality who had friends in Johnstown, the hearts of none were more rent with anguish than were those of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McClarren, of Croyle township, parents of Mrs. P. McVey, of Church street, and Mrs. John B. Clark, of Conemaugh borough. Mr. and Mrs. McVey lost one daughter, a young lady, who was in the store with Miss Ellen Quinn. The members of the Clark family, eight in number, were seen standing at a dormer window in the attic of their house when the flood struck it, and for weeks their relatives have been searching for them. The body of Mr. Clark was, it is supposed, identified in the Presbyterian church morgue, having been found at Nineveh. A report has reached here that the six children were saved, which with one that was at Mr. McC's at the time of the flood would be the number of the children, but we fear that this is a mistake, as we know that more than a week had elapsed without any tidings of them. These people were all worthy members of the Catholic church and were highly respected, and the sympathy of the community is with the McClarren family in this sad bereavement, and this the more especially as Mrs. McClarren, who is far advanced in years has been in feeble health for some time, and was not physically in a condition to stand such a shock as this catastrophe was to her. J. M.

Fourth of July Excursions on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In purpsance of the usual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad company will open its line for Fourth of July travel at the usual reduction in rates.

Excursion tickets will be sold between all stations on the system on July 2d, 3rd, and 4th, valid for return until July 8th, 1889.

Teachers' Examination.

The examination of teachers will be held as follows:

Ebensburg, July 8th.

Blacklick twp. at Belsano, July 15th; wages $30.

Barr twp. at Nicktown, July 16th.

Susquehanna twp. at Craver's, July 17th; wages $30.

Elder twp. at St. Boniface, July 18th.

Chest twp. at St. Lawrence, July 19th.

Carrolltown and Carroll twp., July 20th.

Ashville, Ashland and Dean at Ashville, July 22d.

Reade twp. at Glasgow, July 23rd; wages $30 to $37.

White twp. at Fiske, July 24th; $38 and $40.

Clearfield twp. at St. Augustine, July 25th.

Chest Springs, July 26th.

Washington twp. and Lilly at Lilly, July 27th.

Portage twp. at Portage, July 28th.

Wilmore and Summerhill at Wilmore, July 30th.

Croyle twp. at Summerhill, July 31st.

South Fork, August 1st.

Richland twp. at Blough's, August 2nd.

Adams twp. at Salix, August 3rd.

Jackson twp. at Fairview, August 5th.

West Taylor twp. at Rosedale, August 6th.

Coopersdale, August 7th.

Lower Yoder twp. at Morrellville, August 8th.

Upper Yoder twp. and Grubbtown at Grubbtown, August 9th.

Stonycreek at Walnut Grove, August 10th.

East Conemaugh, Franklin and East Taylor at East Conemaugh, August 12th.

Conemaugh twp. at Cover's, August 14th.

Millville, Woodvale, Conemaugh Bor., Cambria Bor. and Prospect at Peelorville, August 15th and 16th

Gallitzin Bor. and Gallitzin twp at Tunnelhill, August 20th.

Munster at the Glass school, August 22nd.

Loretto and Allegheny twp. at Loretto, August 23rd.

Cambria twp. at Ebensburg, August 24th.

REGULATIONS.

1. Examinations will commence promptly 8:30 A. M.

2. Applicants unknown to Directors or Superintendent must present satisfactory recommendations as to good moral character.

3. Applicants from other counties must produce certificates or recommendations from their own County Superintendent.

4. All work must be neat and legible.

5. Work in theory will be required in ink and will be a test of penmanship.

6. Legal cap paper should be used in all work.

7. We shall attempt to raise the standard of qualifications.

8. Those who fail can not enter another class.

9. Applicants should not attend examination previous to entering class.

The examinations are held earlier in the north of the county in order to give the people of the south as much time as possible to recover from the terrible calamity of May 31. J. W. LEECH,
Superintendent.

The General Situation.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Wednesday says: The feeling among citizens generally appears to be that the work of clearing up the wreck and removing the debris and mud progresses satisfactorily. The principal streets are pretty well cleared, so that wagons can traverse them in all directions. Of course, there is a vast amount of work to be done yet—possibly half the task is not yet completed—but a steady advance is everywhere noted, and in due time we will see bottom all over town. The cellars and foundations are still to clean, and this will prove a big job. The cleaning out of stores proceeds vigorously, the business men doing this work in most instances themselves. Those of them who have no stores left to clean out and are looking forward to locations in the Park rows, watch the progress of the construction of these buildings with much interest and some impatience. The work on these temporary structures is being pushed by Contractor Hughes with every possible energy.

And while the business interests of the town are being thus looked after, the people are not neglecting their home surroundings. In some instances temporary houses are being built, in others tents are being occupied, and a few of the little Oklahomas are being scattered about in Woodvale and other places. Many families, also, continue to leave town, some of them permanently, others for a time, to wait the better condition of things which a few months must bring.

The condition of the people as regards provisions and clothing is as good, perhaps, as the circumstances will permit. The receipt of provisions contributed free by the outside world has, as was naturally to be expected, fallen off greatly, and the Relief Committee finds it necessary to buy a vast amount of meat, butter, etc. Bread comes yet in plentiful quantities baked by Marvin, of Pittsburg, from the flour contributed by Minneapolis and other Western cities.

There continues, as there all along has been, a decided scarcity of comfortable bedding, mattresses, etc., and many persons are compelled to undergo some rough experiences in this respect. Two or three hundred mattresses could be distributed to very worthy people who really need them.

As to the health of the community, it is most gratifying to be assured by the Board of Health that it is excellent. Very few cases of serious illness exist. Some measles, light attacks of diphtheria, and one or two cases of fever are all that are known to exist.

All in all, then, we have much to encourage and sustain us while we struggle on through the darkness to the light.

Another Murder in Somerset County.

A young man by the name of Patterson shot his step-father in Salisbury, Somerset county, on Saturday evening, the wounds resulting fatally at noon Sunday. The victim's name was Spelcher. At the time of the shooting Spelcher was beating his wife and she called on her son for help. When the young man attempted to enter the room where the trouble was, the old man drew a razor, whereupon the mother called to her son not to enter or her husband would kill him. The son than crossed the street to a neighbor's house and obtained a gun. The father saw him coming and started to run across the yard. After going a short distance he halted, turned suddenly about, drew a revolver and exclaimed that he was not afraid of the young man or his gun. The son at once raised his gun and fired, dropping the old man. The murderer was placed in the Somerset jail on Monday.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Remember.

We have been very much annoyed of late by persons taking goods out on approval, and hope that in future our customers will try to decide what they want while in the store, and in case it is absolutely necessary to take goods home to examine, we will expect them to be returned promptly and in good condition.

If persons had any idea of the trouble and extra work this habit causes us, we would not find it necessary to insert this notice—We are anxious to accommodate our customers as far as possible, but with us time is money. MRS. R. E. JONES.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of St. Michael's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of St. Michael's Church, Loretto, Pa., held on Thursday, June 20th, 1889 the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to take from our midst by death our worthy and honored brother, Lewis Burgoon, and

Whereas It is fitting and appropriate that the members of this society should give expression of their feelings upon this sad occasion; be it therefore

Resolved That in the death of Lewis Burgoon our society has lost one of its most honored and useful members, his family a loving father and the community an honorable citizen.

Resolved That this society, duly sensible of the great loss it has sustained by his death, but yielding with humble submission to the will of Almighty God express its sorrow at the sad occurrence, and extends its sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in their bereavement.

Resolved That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the society that they be published in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and that a copy of them properly signed be presented to the family of our deceased brother.

PIUS CRAMER,
MICHAEL MALOY, } Committee
W. A. B. LITTLE,

The Sale of Liquor Stopped.

The selling of liquor in Johnstown and the consequent disorderly conduct has led to the taking of extreme measures whereby the authorities hope to stop this sale. The following has been written by Judge Johnston to Adjutant General Hastings:

EBENSBURG, June 21.

To General D. H. Hastings: In view of the present state of things in Johnstown and its vicinity it is ordered that no intoxicating liquors be sold in the borough of Johnstown and the adjoining boroughs or townships for the present until this order shall be revoked. A refusal to comply with this order shall be deemed sufficient ground for revocation of license as well as a refusal of license in the future by the court.

R. L. JOHNSTON,
President Judge.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for week ending Wednesday, June 26, 1889:

Stephen F. Campbell, Carrolltown and Rosella A. Kirkpatrick, Elder township.

Charles V. Mochler and Bridget Jenks, Conemaugh borough.

William Knath and Lillie Abler, Johnstown.

Andy Dauko and Annie Reebuesk, Glen White, Blair county.

Clarence A. Tate, Curry Run, Clearfield county and Rose Hammond, Barr township.

Edward E. Ingram and Edith W. Harris, Johnstown.

Michael Allen, Prospect and Annie Williams, Morrellville.

MARRIED.

GURLEY—FRIDAY—Married at the Church of the Sacred Heart, East End, Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, June 25th, 1889, by Rev. Father Keane, Mr. Francis W. Gurley, of Ebensburg, and Miss Rose Friday, of Pittsburg, Pa.

The groom above mentioned is one of our best known young men who at present fills the responsible position of Deputy Register and Recorder. Having been, from his occupation, largely engaged in issuing marriage licenses, he caught the contagion and finally concluded to try one himself. Since he has gone and done it we, along with his many friends unite in our congratulations and hope that he and his fair bride may have a prosperous voyage in their journey through life, and that their matrimonial bark may be freighted with as many of the joys and as few of the sorrows as fall to the lot of mortals in this mundane sphere.

DIED.

DAVIS—Died at the residence of Walter Davis, in Ebensburg, on Saturday, June 22, 1889, Howard, son of Thomas T. and Annie Davis, of Woodvale, aged 3 years and 4 months.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Ebensburg Woolen Mill is prepared to do all kinds of country work, roll carding, spinning and coloring done on short notice. Ebensburg, June 14, 1889.-3m.

LETTING.—The undersigned will receive proposals up until July 1st for the painting and plastering of the new Catholic church at Chest Springs, the bidders to find all materials. Bidders who will call to see me personally can call on me on Saturdays, or otherwise address me at Chest Springs, Pa.

M. J. WALTZ.

Ebensburg, June 28, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Michael J. Dunegan late of Cleariield township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to JULIA ANN DUNEGAN,
JAMES DUNEGAN,
Adm'rs of Michael J. Dunegan.

Ebensburg, June 14, 1889

STRAY CATTLE.—Strayed away from the premises of the subscriber residing in the northwestern part of Cambria township, seven miles from Ebensburg on the Belsano and Carrolltown road, on or about the 20th of May last, five head of yearling cattle described as follows: 2 large red steer, 1 red ring with white star in forehead, 1 red heifer, 1 red heifer with white face and 1 white heifer with some red spots, with small bell on, any person giving me information of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM D. JONES, North.

Ebensburg, June 14, 1889.-3t.

ARGUMENT LIST.

ARGUMENT COURT July 1st, 1889.

Hipps & Lloyd	vs.	Lantry.
Cresswell	vs.	Gutwald.
Inquisition in re	vs.	Bremner.
Use Gray	vs.	Gray & Wyland.
Gates, Son & Co.	vs.	Fisher.
Independent School Dis't.	vs.	Webster Mines.
Caldwell	vs.	Langhein & Thomas.

In re Road in Carroll township.

Flick	vs.	Benden.
Krise	vs.	Litzinger.

In re Petition of W. Switzler Rule to show cause.

Martin	vs.	Keith.

In re Road in Reade township.

Sloy	vs.	Wills.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothy.

Ebensburg, June 21, 1889.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS and Expenditures of Ebensburg School District, Cambria county, Pa., for the year ending June 4th, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of tax duplicate for school purposes	$1763 60
Duplicate	$ 31 75
Exonerations, deficiencies and errors	52 15
	$ 83 90
Total tax receipts	$1679 80
Cash from former treasurer	104 84
Tuition from non resident pupils	21 00
State appropriation	401 03
Additional 5 per cent. to delinquent tax payers	4 90
	$2201 63

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$1362 50
Paid teachers attending Institute	47 25
Janitor's fees	156 91
Printing	14 00
Water rent	15 00
Insurance	8 00
McMillen & Walters on steam heater	200 00
Fuel	84 00
Furniture and apparatus	50 65
Repairs	48 99
Salary of secretary	28 06
Treasurer and collector	108 06
	$2073 45
Balance in treasury	$ 22 17
Due on heating apparatus	120 00

Attest: WM. LINDSEY, Secretary.
D. D. PRICE, President.

We, the undersigned auditors of Ebensburg district, Cambria county, Pa., having carefully examined the above accounts of the Treasurer and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. J. WARD,
A. J. WATERS,
WM. H. CONNELL, } Auditors.

June 28, 1889.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED

At once to sell the only Authentic, Complete and Graphic

History of the Johnstown Flood.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

with views of all sorts connected with the terrible scenes of the mighty inundation, 12mo. 400 pages. Price $1.50. Liberal Terms. Thousands Want it. Demand is Immense. Send quickly 30c. for Outfit to J. W. Keeler & Co., 523 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOOL! WOOL!

5,000 pounds of wool wanted. The very highest market price in cash will be paid.

J. B. MULLEN,
May 17, 1889.-3m, Hemlock, Pa.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder at the ensuing Democratic Primary. CELESTINE J. BLAIR.

Ebensburg, March 29, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
F. J. O'CONNOR, of Johnstown, Penn'a.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

Ebensburg, Pa., May 2, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. DONALD E. DUFTON.

Ebensburg, April 29, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
James M. Walters of Johnstown, Pa.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries.

Ebensburg, March 15, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries. JAMES C. DARBY.

Conemaugh Bor., First ward, March 25, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the action of the ensuing Democratic Primary election. GEORGE C. MILLER.

Conemaugh Bor., May 10, 1889.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.
The name of Raphael Hite of Carroll township is authorized as a candidate for the nomination for Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

Ebensburg, May 8, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of S. M. Kern, late of Wilmore borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN ITEL, Adm'r.

Wilmore, May 24, 1889.-6t.

EXECUTOR NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Ann Davis, late of Ebensburg borough deceased, having been granted to the Register of Cambria county. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me, and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. RICHARD D. DAVIS,
Executor of Mrs. Ann Davis.

Ebensburg, April 12, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Richard Mayers, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to HENRY M. HUGH,
Adm'r of Richard Mayers, dec'd.

FARM FOR SALE.—There will be disposed of at private sale, a farm situate in Allegheny township, one-fourth mile from Loretto, on the road leading from said place to Ebensburg. This farm contains about 80 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a new two-story frame house and barn, orchard, etc., and is in a good state of cultivation and well watered. For further particulars address FRANCIS O'FERRELL,

Loretto, Feb. 1, 1889. Loretto, Pa.

Boy—Mother, since I have been using *Wolff's Acme Blacking* my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get my feet wet, but I do not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are so careless. You forget that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are yet around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in repair order by its use. Use it about once a month and pope about once a week.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is wonderful; preserving and Waterproofing any leather; giving a deep, rich black lustre with taste a week. *Don't use others.* Do not confound ACME Blacking with any other. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

Try it on your Harness.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Treasurer of Cambria county will attend, for the purpose of receiving County and State taxes assessed for the year 1889, at the places of holding elections in the respective districts, on the dates mentioned below:

South Fork	July 22d.
Croyle township	July 23d.
Wilmore	July 24th.
Summerhill township	July 25th.
Portage	July 26th.
Lilly and Washington township, No. 1	July 27th.
Tunnelhill	July 29th.
Gallitzin borough	July 30th.
Washington township No. 2	July 31st.
Munster township	August 1st.
Gallitzin township	August 2d.
Ashville	August 3d.
Chest Springs	August 5th.
Allegheny township	August 6th.
Loretto	August 7th.
Blacklick township	August 8th.
Jackson township	August 9th.
Cambria township	August 10th.
Barr township	August 12th.
Susquehanna township	August 13th.
Elder township	August 14th.
Carrolltown	August 16th.
Carroll township	August 19th.
Clearfield township	August 19th.
Dean township	August 20th.
Reade township	August 21st.
White township	August 22d.
Chest township	August 23d.
Ebensburg East ward	August 26th.
Ebensburg West ward	August 27th.
East Conemaugh	July 22d.
Franklin	July 23d.
Woodvale	July 24th.
Conemaugh 1st ward	July 26th.
Conemaugh 2d ward	July 26th.
Johnstown 1st ward	July 29th.
" 2d ward	July 30th.
" 3d ward	July 31st.
" 4th ward	August 1st.
" 5th ward	August 2d.
" 6th ward	August 5th.
" 7th ward	August 6th.
Millville 1st ward	August 7th.
Millville 2d ward	August 8th.
Coopersdale	August 9th.
Cambria 1st ward	August 12th.
Cambria 2d ward	August 13th.
Prospect	August 14th.
Grubtown	August 15th.
Upper Yoder township	August 16th.
East Taylor township	August 19th.
West Taylor township	August 20th.
Conemaugh township	August 21st.
Stonycreek township	August 22d.
Lower Yoder township	August 23d.
Adams township	August 26th.
Richland township	August 27th.

A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before September 1st, and after October 1st 5 per cent. will be added on all unpaid.

THOS. E. HOWE, Treasurer.

June 14th, 1889.-tf.

The Tail End of Old 1888
AND
The Beginning of 1889

will be made memorable by WOOLF, SON & THOMAS for low prices. Our Overcoat Department is teeming with Bargains. Words and figures cannot possibly convey a correct idea of the manner in which we have cut the prices of all our stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Overcoats and heavy suits. The scrafice we make in unloading this stock is without parallel. Not a price will we quote, but of this fact you may rest assured: that from our finest Dress Suit or Overcoat for a young gentleman down to the strong every-day Suit for a school-boy, we will give more and better for the price we ask than we have ever given before. This Reduction Sale is in downright earnest. We mean business. The Overcoats and heavy suits must be sold. The weather was against us in the early part of the season, and now if you have a little

Making Plaster Statues.

A section of the famous Venus de Milo stood on the floor as a *News* reporter entered a plaster-of-Paris statuary establishment on Grand street New York city. On the second floor was the gallery, which exhibited the statues produced by the concern, and the low basement served as a workshop. Two Italians were busy on the figure, which was to be ten feet high and to grace a niche in the wall of a South American's house.

The men were cementing the four sections composing the statue together. Figures as large as this are invariably cast in parts or sections. To cast the whole figure together involves too much exposure to damage in handling. To make the first mould of a figure requires considerable time and costs a deal of money. For this purpose a skillful sculptor has to be secured and he makes the prototype from clay. The clay statue is first covered with oil.

It is then placed face upward in the lower half of a flask, divided in sections and filled with plaster of Paris. After the plaster adhering to the back half of the body has become hard, the other half of the flask is fitted on and filled with plaster. The oil prevents any plaster from sticking to the clay model. After the mould is made, no difficulty is encountered in turning out any number of statues.

Italians alone serve in establishments of this kind; men of other nationalities, being unable to perform the work without too much breakage, cannot obtain employment in them. The proprietor stated that casts of live faces were never taken because the risk of destroying the casts was too great, but it was a common thing to cast dead faces.

"It is somewhat of a fad among society people to have casts of their hands and feet," explained the proprietor. "We charge $5 and upward for the cast of a hand or foot and for that of a dead face $10, $15 and 20. All the plaster of Paris that we use comes from Newark, N. J. It is made by pulverising a soft white stone and afterward steaming it. We mix nothing but water with the plaster."

How to Drink Tea.

As commonly prepared, tea is bitter and disagreeable that the addition of milk becomes almost necessary to make it palatable. But to put milk or cream into properly prepared tea is to commit an unpardonable gastronomic solecism—not only for the fanciful reason that a chemical compound results from the mixture resembling the basis of leather but that the basis of milk disguises the peculiar aroma of tea and makes one kind taste almost exactly like another, very much in the same way as French cooks sometimes spoil the natural flavor of fish with their eternal sauces till you are unable to tell whether you are eating salmon or shark, catfish or dogfish. Sugar, on the other hand, may and should be added to tea, for it makes the tea more agreeable without in the least interfering with its fragrance. Milk and tea soon become very insipid to the sense of those who have accustomed themselves to drink plain tea. Moreover, there is a special enjoyment to be derived from each kind of tea, and how actually the sense of smell can be educated in the art of discriminating teas is shown in the case of professional tea tasters, who can distinguish not only the country and the locality where the leaves are grown, but the year and season, and even the ship that brought them across the ocean.

Honey Dew.

Honey dew is a viscid, saccharine matter which exudes from the stems and leaves of plants, both trees and herbaceous plants. Its presence is usually, not always, ascribed to the aphides and other insects which feed on the juices of plants, puncturing them to extract their sap. Dry, warm weather seems to be necessary for the production in the sap of that superabundance of sugar which is thus thrown off. Honey dew is often so abundant as to fall in drops from leaf to another, sometimes even falling from trees in a copious shower. Orange and lemon groves frequently suffer great injury from honey dew, since, drying on the leaves, it coats them with a film of clammy substance, to which everything brought by the atmosphere adheres, clogging the pores of the plant. The coffee plantations of Ceylon have in this manner oftentimes been nearly ruined for a season's bearing.

Training Tomatoes.

A simple and cheap way of training tomatoes, and especially adapted to limited space, is thus described: Set the plants in even rows about three feet apart. As soon as large enough, hill well, and close to each plant drive a forked stick, leaving about three feet above the ground. On the fork place long poles firmly. To these train the vines, tying with strings, and nip off the shoots that grow too far above them. By this means every fruit will be fine, free from mud, even when heavy rains fall, and the vines keep in bearing till late in autumn. The plants are more prolific, and but little fruit is lost, as is so often the case when the vines rest on the ground. In case of early frosts, double sheets of newspapers hung over the trellises will protect the tomatoes until gathered.

Origin of Granges.

The first National grange was organized at Washington in December, 1867. The prime mover of the association was Mr. D. H. Kelley, a Boston gentleman, who in 1866 was commissioned by President Johnson to travel through the southern States and report upon their agricultural and mineral resources. He found a depressed condition of agriculture and general dissatisfaction in the west and northwest on account of the unjust discriminations of railroads. It occurred to Mr. Kelley that an organization on some such plan as the Odd Fellows or Free Masons would improve the condition of the farmers. He consequently drew up the constitution of the first grange in the year mentioned above. There are many granges throughout the country.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.
The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.
Mr. John O. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."
Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.
Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.
Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A. HOAG'S
Corn, Bean and Phosphate
PLANTER.

OVER 50,000 NOW IN USE.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
AGENTS WANTED in every town. Prices and circulars mailed on application.
A. F. JERRY,
WEST CHAZY, N. Y.

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COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS & COLDS
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION
All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Dep't, Wilmington, R. I.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera. Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale at DAVISON'S Drug Store.

C. A. LANGBEIN,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
ALL KINDS of HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
COLLARS, HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,
Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Shop in Farmers' Row, on Centre street.
apr27-yr

Romance of the South Sea Islands.

A romantic story comes to Washington from Tahiti, in the South Sea Islands, in which the United States consul and a native princess figure as the principals. The consul is Jacob L. Doty, a young man of twenty-two who was appointed to his present position about a year ago. Young Doty served for some years as a page in the Senate, and when he asked for a place in the consular service, all the members of the body, Republicans and Democrats alike, gave him a cordial indorsement. Shortly after his arrival in Tahiti, Mr. Doty, who is a bright, handsome young man, made the acquaintance of the Princess Palona. The Princess is a beautiful and accomplished lady, about eighteen years old, and a perfect blonde. She is the daughter of Lord and Lady D'Arcy, being a native Tahitian princess, and her father an English nobleman of distinguished ancestry. Princess Palona has had all the advantages of a continental education in France and Germany as well as England. She is the possessor of immense wealth, being in her own right, the largest property owner on the island, with vast cocoa plantation, and pearl fisheries valued at millions of dollars and further receives a large annuity from France under treaty stipulations. As may naturally be supposed the Princess has not lacked suitors for her hand, but she threw them all over for the young American, and in a recent letter from Mr. Doty to his mother, the announcement is made of their betrothal. Lord D'Arcy, it is said, desired that his daughter should marry in her own station, but like a sensible man waived his objections when he saw what direction matters were taking. The fact is, the young man can boast a lineage quite as long as his prospective father-in-law. He is a great-grandson of Lord Melbourne, who was half a century ago Queen Victoria's prime minister. He is related to other families of note in Great Britain.

How to Make Marriage a Success.

By observing as closely as possible the following "lets" the number of homes "to let" will be materially decreased:

Let each allow the other to know something.

Let each consult the other's feelings.

Let each realize the fact that they are one.

Let the husband frequent his home not the club.

Let his having "to see a man" wait till next day.

Let his latchkey gather unto itself rust from misuse.

Let him speak to his wife, not yell "Say!" at her.

Let him be courteous after marriage as before.

Let him confide in his wife; their interests are equal.

Let him assist her in beautifying the home.

Let him appreciate her as his partner

Let her not worry him with petty trouble.

Let her not fret because of Mrs. Neighbor has a sealskin.

Let her make home more pleasant than the club.

Let her dress as tastefully for him as for strangers.

Let her sympathize with him in business cares.

Let her home mean love and rest, not noise and strife.

Let her meet him with a kiss, not a frown.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Nobody ever sows too many kinds of grass seed on land to be employed in grazing.

Pear trees require but little pruning. They usually grow to good shape if started right.

Do not dig your flower beds until the soil may be pulverized. Otherwise it will clog and bake hard.

Plant gladiolus in the open ground, where you wish them to bloom, when you plant early potatoes.

In purchasing fruit trees select the four to six feet size; deciduous seedlings for tree claim and like planting, eight to fifteen; evergreens for shelter belt and ornament, always under two feet, and usually under fifteen inches.

When employing your help look to the morals of the men. No employer, where there are children on the farm, can afford a man, however good a workman he may be, if he uses profane or vulgar language, or is rough or cruel to animals.

A Plentitude of Meals in Russia.

The Russian eats on an average once every two hours. The climate and custom require such frequent meals, the digestion of which is aided by frequent draughts of vodki and tea. Vodki is the Russian whisky, made from potatoes and rye. It is fiery and colorless and is generally flavored with some extract like vanilla or orange. It is drunk from small cups that hold perhaps half a gill. Vodki and tea are the inseparable accompaniments of friendly as well of business intercourse in the country of the Czar. Drunken men are rare. Russia and Sweden are the only countries in which the double dinner is the rule. When you go to the house of a Russian, be a friend or a stranger, you are at once invited to a side table, where salted meats, pickled eel, salted cucumbers, and many other spicy and appetizing viands, are urged upon you with an impressiveness that knows no refusal. This repast is washed down with frequent cups of "vodki." That over, and when the visitor feels as if he had eaten enough for twenty-four hours, the host says, "And now for dinner." At the dinner table the meal is served in courses.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.
Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

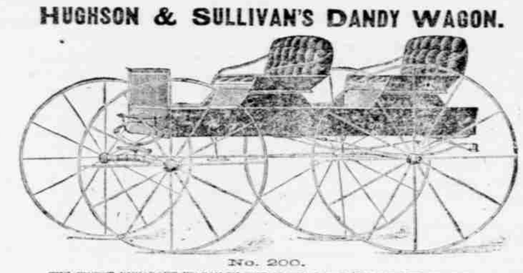
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA
These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLL
Eureka, Nevada.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
Mammoth testimonial paper free.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound
"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles."
SAMUEL HUTCHISSON, Sr. Cornish, N. H.
Effects Lasting Cures.
Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes.
BABIES Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.

HUGHSON & SULLIVAN'S DANDY WAGON.



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THE FINEST RUNABOUT WAGON IN THE MARKET FOR THE DEALER OR USER.
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AGENTS WANTED.
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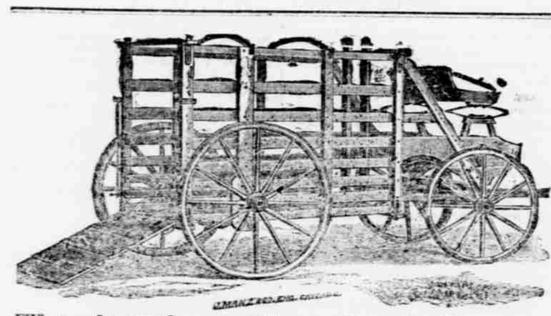
Manufacturers for the Trade, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



The American Live-Stock Wagon.
For the Use of Butchers and Stockmen. Saves Time, Labor and Expense.
No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
Ask for Catalogue "B." For prices, terms and circulars, address
SHIPMAN BRADT & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WHAT AILS YOU?
Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?
If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up the system, and giving it solid flesh. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
CURES ALL HUMORS,
from a common Blotch or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.
"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.
CONSUMPTION,
which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the
Liver, Blood, and Lungs.
For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.
Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.
Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
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PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
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Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-'89-tf.]

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JOS. FLEMING,
No. 84 MARKET ST.
Having had for a number of years a fair share of the patronage of the good people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, I take this opportunity to say, with increased facilities and stock, I am better prepared than ever to solicit their orders, either wholesale or retail, in any way relating to the drug trade, and by accuracy, neatness and promptness, and by garden lower than ever, I hope to merit their continued favors. I have constantly in stock a full line of Dutcher, Trusses, Shoulder Braces for ladies and gents, Satchels, Family Syringes, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes. All the leading Proprietary Medicines of the day. Own Liver Oil Preparations, Malt Extracts. For medical purposes there is no better, purer, older whiskey sold to-day anywhere than the pure eight-year-old Hockenheimer Whiskey I am selling at $1 per full quart bottle, or six bottles for $5. The only wines that should be used for medical purposes are the pure California Port, Sherry Muscatel, Angelica, and Sweet and Dry Catawba that I am now selling.
Send for price list of Wines and Liquors, mailed free to any address. The money must accompany all orders for wines or liquors, as we do not send any goods C. O. D.
JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
412 MARKET ST. Cor. of the Diamond.
Jan. 25, 1890.—1yr.

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Manufacturers of

THE STERLING PIANOS,
WHICH FOR
Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design, FINISH and adaptability for standing in Tune have no equal.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years
And satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
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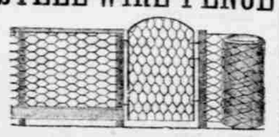

The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms etc. Also manufacturers of Light and Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters, Fire Escapes of different designs, and all kinds of Iron and Wire Work.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
203 & 205 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 5, 1889.—1yr.

BONANZA to AGENTS Samples Free Northwestern Wirehouse CO. A. SCOTT, New York City

A Weapon Used by Criminals.

A brass knuckle, as the name signifies, is always made of brass, and hard brass at that, about half an inch thick. Four holes are cast in it, through which the fingers are passed in such a manner as to have the neck of the flange or fender pass between the middle fingers. The flange rests against the palm of the right hand, and besides adding force and firmness to the blow, protects the fingers from the concussion of the blow. It may well be called an ugly weapon, for, in the hands of an ordinarily strong man, a blow from it will fracture a man's skull as easily as though he were struck with a hammer. Without the flange or fender, the blow would be almost as disastrous to the striker as to the stricken, as the force of the blow would then fall upon the knuckles, whereas by the arrangement described there is a free space maintained between the inner parts of the finger holes and the fingers themselves.

This is the ordinary brass knuckle, but the most terrible of all is the spiked knuckle. The finger portion is ornamented with five or six pyramid shaped projections, about three quarters of an inch long. What the result of a slanting blow with such a weapon would be can be more easily imagined than described.

Another weapon which, while it cannot be called a brass knuckle, is equally as dangerous and would come under the same head, is a short bar of iron, about an inch in diameter, and just long enough to be held firmly in the hands. Pointed ends project about an inch from each side of the fist. With this a sidewise punching blow is administered, or it is brought down upon the victim's head like a hammer, and will punch a hole as neatly as with a punch.

Another equally dangerous weapon in vogue in England years ago, and from which the knuckle duster evidently sprung, is the spiked ring. Fist fights are essentially English, and one of the oldest tricks of men so engaged was to roughen the hands with rosin or to wear a heavy ring. The heavy ring was a favorite device with the rougher characters, and noting its frightful work some more villainous rough fashioned out the spiked ring.

Mutton for the Table.

The same breeding, feeding and care will produce a higher quality of mutton than of beef or pork. Both beef and pork are occasionally from diseased animals, and human beings often contract scrofula and tuberculosis by partaking of them, while this appalling feature is never attributed to mutton. Mutton agrees with the digestive organs better than the other meats and can be produced cheaper. Ten lambs can be grown in six months that will dress as much meat as a steer at two years of age. They will consume no hay or grain, simply pasture, but the steer has to be pastured two seasons, fed hay two winters and grain one. The lambs consume no more grass than the steer does in his second summer and when sold they bring more money. In case of the lambs the money is returned in six months and the steer in two years—a large gain in interest for the lambs. The first cost of the lambs is not so much as that of the steer, for their ewe mothers produce fleeces to pay their way and the steer's mother has to be raised to at least two years of age without returning anything. In comparison with the cost of pork there is not so much difference, but it is in favor of the lambs.

Household Ornaments.

A very effective dining-room portiere can be made of the best quality of burlap. Across the top work, with coarse worsteds, a border in tapestry stitch, a design of fruit and leaves, using shades of brown, purple and orange, with a little bright olive green. If you prefer, the body of the curtain can be plain, with only a dado and frieze, or a conventional design may be traced here and there, doing away with the dado.

Small, low rockers of willow may be painted jet black and then decorated by a floral design. A bunch of red poppies is very effective and will not soil so readily as the more delicate colors. Bright red ribbons, in several shades, are tied on the back and front legs of the chairs. It is well to varnish the chair before painting the floral designs, using good copal varnish.

A chair painted in deep old gold, with a mass of purple and yellow pansies on the seat, while the back is decorated with a band of plush in shades of purple ribbon, would be a lovely ornament in any parlor.

A Noon Nap.

With the approach of the longest days of the year and the greatest amount of sunlight comes the danger of overwork ing. We believe in early rising. The fresh morning light is better for almost any kind of work than the afternoon or night. But in long days the man who toils either with head or hand through the daylight needs a noon rest even more than he does a noon meal. The old saying: "After dinner sleep awhile," is founded on reason. While the stomach is full of indigested food it requires all the nervous and vital energy that most men can spare until it is digested. Woe to him especially who tries to tax his mind while his stomache is burdened. Tired housewives are often broken down prematurely, when ten or fifteen minutes sweet sleep would leave them refreshed and ready for effective work during the afternoon. It is a wise plan to allow a full hour for nooning, and that for most people in this country is far better taken in sleep than in any other way.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J Davison.

Lop off the dead branches of fruit trees. It will improve the appearance and give vigor to the tree.

THE CHEWERS OF
OLD HONESTY TOBACCO
WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE YOU. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND INSIST ON GETTING IT. EVERY PLUG STAMPED LIKE ABOVE CUT.
JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Gaston's Prestoline,
THE
WONDERFUL METAL POLISH,
For Cleaning and Polishing
BRASS, COPPER, BRONZE, NICKEL, &c.
It will clean Metals with less labor than any preparation ever produced, giving a brilliant lasting polish cannot be equaled, and which will last longer than any polish obtained by other means. Sold by the
HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORES.
CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.
GASTON, WESTON & LADD, TORRINGTON, Conn., and 46 Bookman Street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GASTON'S PRESTOLINE PASTE.
SILVER COMPOUND.
ILLUBRIDGE'S OLD ENGLISH POLISH.

Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.
THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 in cash twenty years ago has never been tampered with or changed in the slightest degree, but is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.
Dobbins' Electric Soap contains more of the finest fabrics. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.
It softens the water and thickens as no other soap does, thus making the suds go further.
It leaves the hands soft and white and like new.
READ THIS TWICE
THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabrics where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.
ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.
Beware of base imitations, which are extensively imitated and counterfeited.
Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it, and if yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.
READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful
Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRACIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

while as convenient to the buyer as any installment system, is in a wholesale spot cash system to us. The co-operation of the club members sells us 28 watches in each $28 Watch Club, and we get cash from the Club for each watch before it goes out, though each member only pays $1 a week. This is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world. We sell only first quality goods, but our prices are about what others ask for second quality. Our $10 Silver Watch is a substantial Silver (not imitation or any kind) Stem-Wind American Lever Watch—either hunting case or open face. Our $25.00 Watch is a Stem-wind, Open Face, first quality, stiffened Gold American Lever Watch, guaranteed to wear 20 years. It is fully equal to any watch sold for $50 by others. We find a first-class Stiffened Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than any Solid Gold Case that can be sold at less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality, and worthless after short use. Our $28 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements, of vital importance to accurate timing—Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c., which we control exclusively. It is fully equal in accuracy, appearance, durability and service, to any $75 Watch, either Open Face or Hunting. Our $13.00 Railroad Watch is especially constructed for the most exacting use, and is the best Railroad Watch made, Open Face or Hunting. All these prices are either all cash or in clubs, $1.00 a week. An Extra Fine Quality Insulator given free with each Watch.
The Keystone Watch Club Co
Main Office in Co's Own Building
904 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. PA.
Agents Wanted.
Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00
A perfect protection against magnetism. Fits any Watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. We refer to any Commercial Agency.

Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
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By avoiding agencies and middlemen's profits which double the cost on every first class Piano we sell.
PIANOS, $150 to $1500.
ORGANS, $75 to $600.
Send for circulars and price lists.
Before you buy, GUARANTEED SIX YEARS. Cheapest Pianos and Organs ever offered. Beckwith Piano Co., 220 S. Illinois, Ind.

Fishing for Sponges.

Nearly all the sponges used in the United States were brought from the Mediterranean until 1852, when attention was called to the immense numbers that were growing in Florida waters. As soon as it was found that the quality of these compared favorably with those of Europe the merchants and fitters-out of vessels engaged very actively in the business of placing them on the market. During the past eighteen years the business has been energetically pursued with good results. The methods employed in the fishery differ greatly from those employed in the Mediterranean, where divers go down and bring up the sponges. Small vessels, carrying crews of from five to fifteen men, are fitted out at Key West and Apalachicola, for trips of from four to eight weeks on the sponge grounds. The crews are paired off into small row boats, or "dingies," to catch the sponges. One man stands in the stern sculling the boat, while the other kneels in the bottom amid ships, with the upper half of his body leaning over the side, and scans the bottom of the sea. To aid the eye an instrument called a "water glass," which is a common water bucket whose wooden bottom has been replaced by one of glass, is used by setting it in the water and thrusting the face as far into it as convenient. When a sponge is sighted the boat is stopped, and the kneeling man uses a two-pronged hook, attached to a slender pole thirty or forty feet in length, to secure it. Considerable dexterity is required of both men. To cure sponges they are first spread about the deck in their natural upright position, so that they will die, and while decomposing allow the gelatinous matter to run off freely. When they have been several days in this position they are taken to the shore and thrown into the water in little pens, called "crawls," where the remaining substance is soaked and squeezed out.

The spongers thus work on, day after day, under a tropical sun that burns and browns the skin until one cannot tell a white man from a negro. It is a desperately hard life, more severe than any other that one can think of, and requires men of no ordinary constitution to stand up to it. The sponges are, therefore, naturally an exceedingly muscular set.

Scenes in Madrid.

Lying at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in the neighborhood of a range of mountains which, even in summer, are crowned with snow, the capital of Spain is partially encircled by the romantic Manzanares, which flows close to the city walls. Madrid is rapidly divesting itself of its Moorish character, and three-fourths of the city have already assumed an essentially modern aspect. This is especially true of the heart of the "citidad," the square known as "Puerta del Sol" where ten streets and all the tramway lines meet, and where they diverge in different directions like so many arteries. The importance of this square lies in the fact that it is the heart of Madrid and the center of its traffic. Here are situated the principal government buildings, hotels, restaurants and cafes; it is here that Madrilenians and extranjeras rendezvous to gossip, and politicians congregate to discuss and settle the affairs of the nation. The restaurants and cafes are very large, but not so elegant as those of Paris, Berlin, Wien or Rome, nor is the coffee as good, but the coffee sherbet are most delicious.

There are no newspapers at the disposal of the customers of these different places of resort, but any one can read the local sheets at the door, where there is generally a small news stand. Most of the Spanish dailies sell at one cent, but they contain very little of interest to foreigners. All classes meet in the restaurants and cafes on equal terms. The peasant, the shoeblack and the scavenger think they have as much claim to the title of caballeros as the politician, the dude and the officer. In these places of public resort a curious custom prevails, which may be a relic of Moorish days in Spain—guests call the attention of the waiters by clapping their hands or whistling as one does when calling a dog.

Relics of Mound Builders.

To men of scientific research in Indiana, part of Decatur county, about twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind., are most interesting. There in that county a number of mounds, the work of the mound builders. They are of large size and of peculiar shape, and are supposed to mark the burial place of members of that extinct race. The most remarkable mound in the group is located on the farm of Orlando Miller. It has been considerably explored, and a rare collection of historical relics found buried in it. Among other discoveries made during the excavation was the unearthing of several skeletons. The latter are of large size, the long bones measuring six inches longer than those of an ordinary man of this age. This would indicate that the height of the men of that race was about eight feet. A very large and peculiar shell was also found in the mound. It is valued very highly as a relic. The State Academy of Science has arranged to spend several days in exploring the other mounds of the county during the summer, and some interesting discoveries are expected.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.
This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold. A few doses invariably cure the worst case of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis. It has a wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back pains, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

If you mean to turn off some of the weathers as "fat sheep," after shearing them keep them on full rations.